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VOL. XIX NO. 46— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA

VICEROY TO SEE MAHATMA TO-DAY.

—:0:—

Peace Parleys Tending Towards Settlement ?

FULL DICTATORIAL POWERS TO GANDHIJI

SECOND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE IN INDIA IN SUMMER ?

NEW DELHI, February 24.

The Congress Working Committee has passed a resolution giving Gandhiji unfettered authority to conclude a settlement with Lord Irwin who is expected to summon Gandhiji shortly to resume the talks.—A. P

PARLEYS TENDING TOWARDS SETTLEMENT

—:0:—

(From Our Special Representative.)

DELHI, Feb. 24.

Enquiries show that eight Round Tablers who discussed the situation to-day with Lord Irwin are pleased that negotiations are definitely tending towards a settlement and that before Friday satisfactory results might be announced.

FACTS ARE ADEQUATE.

It appears that on the question of enquiry into police excesses Government might be willing to refer specified cases to a tribunal of three judges. It is not known whether the personnel of these tribunals would prove satisfactory but probably Mahatma Gandhi who has been authorised by the Working Committee to negotiate on behalf of the Congress may not fight over the personnel as it is believed the facts in possession of the Congress are quite adequate.

An enquiry being thus conceded the way to truce is smoothened and preliminaries to the holding of a second Round Table Conference may be proceeded with. It was on this question that the Viceroy held discussions to-day with the eight Round Tablers. They are all agreed that Congress participation must be ensured. Lobby talks show that this second conference, if it materialises, may be held early in summer probably in Simla.

SANKEY AND BENN FOR INDIA.

The earlier among the arrivals for this purpose from London are expected to be Lord Sankey and Mr. Wedgwood Benn. Mahatma Gandhi is expected to meet Lord Irwin to-morrow.

THE TRIO SPEAK FORTH.

Meanwhile encouraged by the progress of negotiations Sir T. Sapru and Messrs. Jayakar and Sastri are engaged in giving their impressions of the results of the London Conference. Last evening Sir T. Sapru addressed members of the Assembly and Council of State and this evening Mr. Jayakar is addressing them.

VICEROY'S CONFERENCE WITH R. T. C DELEGATES

—:0:—

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

It is understood that His Excellency the Viceroy has asked Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and other Round Table Conference Delegates to meet him to-morrow at eleven. No news is available yet as to when the Maharaja of Bikaner and the Nawab of Bhopal will come, but the Conference, including these two Indian Princes is likely to be held on Thursday. Meanwhile, it is expected that Mahatma Gandhi will resume his talks, with the Viceroy, beginning from to-morrow.—A. P.

GANDHI-IRWIN POURPARLES.

—:0:—

Lord Burnham's Misgivings.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Speaking at Salisbury to-day, Lord Burnham, member of Simon Commission, said that the Prime Minister was fond of saying that we all ought to keep a united front as regards Indian affairs. "I agree with the proviso, that we all should face same way, otherwise, united front is not only meaningless but is mischievous. We are living in dark days. Personally, I regard with great misgiving the long and continued course of secret negotiations between the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi." Lord Burnham added that he approved the suggestion of the Federal system for the future government.—Reuter.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN BENGAL COUNCIL!

—:0:—

Sequel To Discharge Of Workers

—:0:—

CALCUTTA, February 23.

The Council adjourned till March 2 next, for which date Maulvi Jalaluddin Hashemy has given notice of a motion to adjourn the business of the House to discuss the serious situation arising out of the unwarranted discharge and consequent unemployment of nearly fifty-thousand skilled labourers in different jute mills in Calcutta and suburbs and Howrah in the course of the last few days in pursuance of the ingenious policy of drastic retrenchment by the Indian Jute Mills Association."—A. P.

—:0:—

Mr. Ismail Ghaznavi Arrested

—:0:—

NEW DELHI, February 23.

News has been received that Mr. Ismail Ghaznavi, substitute member of the Congress Working Committee has been arrested in the Punjab under section 17 (B) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The Congress has lifted the ban on the Makalakshmi Cotton Mills of 24 Parghanas as the mills have signed the Congress pledge.—A. P.

VICEROY TO MEET GANDHIJI TO-DAY.

NEW DELHI, February 24.

The Viceroy summoned to-day eight Round Table Conference delegates now in Delhi, Sjt. Sapru, and Sjt. Sastri, Sir B N. Mitra, Sir Abdul Qayum, Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.), and Sjt. Jadhav, Ghuznavi, and Sjt. Jayakar and explained to them the purport of his talks with Gandhiji and the future line of action in respect of the reconstitution of the Conference in India. It is understood that the delegates unanimously approved of the Viceroy's proposals. The situation is considered hopeful, and if the spirit of compromise continues, a settlement is likely before the end of the week. Gandhiji is likely to be summoned again tomorrow, after which a final Viceregal Conference will follow on Thursday or Friday.—A. P.

CHURCHILL RAVES FURIOUSLY AT MAHATMA

—:0:—

"That Seditious Fakir Striding Half-Naked"

HIS CONCERN FOR TOILING MASSES

"Nauseating To See Gandhi Parleying With Viceroy On Equal Terms"

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Mr. Churchill to-night sought a vote of confidence from his constitutents for his attitude towards India, which involved his resignation from the Conservative "Shadow Cabinet".

MR. CHURCHILL ALARMED.

Addressing the Council of West Essex Unionist Association at its meeting in London, convened at his request, Mr. Churchill reviewed the position in India saying he would be unable to serve any administration about whose Indian policy, he had not been reassured. He said it was alarming and nauseating to see Mahatma Gandhi "the Inner-Temple lawyer, now seditious fakir striding halfnaked up the steps of the Viceregal Palace to parley on equal terms with the representative of the King Emperor". Mahatma Gandhi's well-known aims were the strange basis for discussions which were intended to be preliminary to another Round Table Conference in India. Mr. Churchill added that it was vital that the Conservative Party should immediately arouse public opinion. He intended to do his best, and he would be much strengthened if his constituents voted confidence in him.

THE KHAKI PARALLEL.

India, Churchill said, was not an ordinary party question. It was the supreme issue comparable to 4th August 1914 and comparable to the General Strike. To entrust the welfare of three-hundred toiling millions to an oligarchy of Hindu politicians would mean their exploitation and oppression, similarly to the proletariat of China. It would be a shameful act of cowardice, desertion and dishonour. He concluded: "The decisive opportunity may soon be at hand. Victory may again reward the Conservative Party. Let it be victory which will proclaim to the world that the heart of the Empire is true and its hand just and strong."

"THEY OUGHT TO BE TOLD."

Mr. Churchill pointed out that the statements which had lately been made on Mr. Baldwin's authority that the Conservatives were not committed to anything except to give a fair consideration to any proposals made, were very different from the impression which Britain had sustained and which had been conveyed to Indian politicians. He said that the delegates returning to India from the Round Table Conference were overjoyed to receive the cable giving purport of Mr. Baldwin's speech in the House of Commons on 26th January. They naturally assumed that the Conservatives were prepared to implement the federal constitution with central responsible government. Delegates on the strength of this drafted a manifesto to the Congress and had laboured ever since to persuade the more extreme elements to join the further Conference to be held in India. Mr. Churchill declared that "they ought to be told, as we have been told, that the Conservative Party is wholly not committed and they have been unintentionally misled."

The meeting unanimously passed a resolution expressing unabated confidence in Mr. Churchill.—Reuter.

SALT ACT OFFENCE PUNISHABLE WITH 2 YEARS

—:o:—

Allahabad H. C's Finding

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 24.

The Allahabad High Court has held that an offence under Salt Act is also punishable under Section 117 I. P. C. and consequently the conviction of six months' rigorous imprisonment under the former section and eighteen months' imprisonment under the latter to run *consecutively*, passed by the Lower Court on Jyoti Prasad Gupta, Advocate, Meerut, was correct.—A. P.

ETAWAH CONGRESS ORGANISATIONS BANNED

—:o:—

LUCKNOW, Feb. 24.

The Local Government has declared all the Congress Organisations in the districts of Etawah and Mainpuri as Unlawful Association under Section 16 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

HARI KISHAN'S DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED

—:0:—

LAHORE, Feb. 24.

Mr. Justice Coldstream and Mr. Justice Johnston have confirmed the sentence of death on Harikishan, assailant of the Governor passed by Mr. Anderson, Sessions Judge.—A. P.

RIFT IN LABOUR PARTY.

—:0:—

Mosley Group To Resign

RUGBY, February 23.

The "Manchester Guardian" says that Sir Oswald Mosley and a group of seventeen member of the Labour Party who signed the recent Mosley Memorandum on unemployment relief schemes have decided to resign from the Labour Party. The "Guardian" states that the resignations will be handed in separately, first being that of Mr. W. J. Brown, tomorrow.—B.O.W.

MOSLEY'S NEW MANIFESTO

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The meeting of the Mosley Group of the members of the House of Commons has decided to continue the Group's existence, leaving individuals free to take any action they think fit regarding their membership of the Labour Party. Sir Oswald Mosley has today issued a new manifesto outlining the programme of a disciplined national effort to meet the national crisis. The manifesto is largely an elaboration of that cabled on December 4.—Reuter.

"CHARLIE" MEETS "MAC"

—:0:—

RUGBY, February 23.

Mr. Charles Chaplin, the famous film star who is on a visit to London, where he was born, spent Saturday at Chequers with the Prime Minister and his family. The arrangement was that he was to lunch there, but it was nearly midnight before he returned to his hotel.—B.O.W.

CRISIS IN INDIA !

Supporters Of Law And Order Band Themselves Together

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The Executive of the National Union of the Conservative Associations has unanimously adopted a resolution on the motion of Commander Locker Lampson, seconded by Mr. Churchill, to the effect that the crisis in India is of paramount importance and the Unionist Party should be called on to make the strong stand for law and order.—Reuter.

STATES PEOPLES' DEMANDS AND FOREIGNERS' ACT

—:o:—

MANIFESTO TO BE ISSUED

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 24.

The Indian States Peoples' deputation is prolonging its stay in Delhi. Yesterday afternoon members of the Assembly and they had long discussions with Mr. Shanmukhan Chetty, Deputy President, Messrs. Neyogi, N. M. Joshi and Shardar on Indian States Peoples demands and particularly on Foreigner's Act. It appeared Assembly members did not know much about the Foreigners' Act and its gross abuses. They are posted now with full facts and are to raise questions in the Assembly. Messrs. Abhyankar, Kapadia, Kakalbhai, and Kothary had an hours discussion with Pandit Calavia who fully agreed with their demands.

Sjt. Manishanker Shamji Trivedi, General Secretary, All-India States Peoples Conference recently released from Thana Jail and deported under the Foreigners Act had an informal discussion with Gulabrai Govindji Desai and others. After a general discussion as to the constitutional position of the States people in future of India it was decided to issue a manifesto on the following lines.

MANIFESTO.

The constitutional guarantee of fundamental rights of the people of free speech, free press and free associations and granting of the civic rights of elections and legislation in their own States and direct representation of on population basis in Federal Legislatures, the powers of the Supreme Court to govern the relations of the people vis a vis the States. The forthcoming all India States Peoples Conventions to be held in Bombay on March 14th was unanimously welcomed.

THANKS TO MAHATMA

Gratification was expressed for the attitude adopted by Mahatmaji of inviting States Peoples representatives to hear the States Peoples case. It was decided to send a delegation of Sjt. Manishanker, Trivedi Harilal, Govindji and others to Joravarnagar to see Manilal Kothari. The delegation started to-day for Joravarnagar and will thence undertake an extensive tour in Kathiawar for propaganda and publicity.

ACHARYA RAY TO OPEN A. I KHADI EXHIBITION

(From A Correspondent.)

TRICHINOPOLY FORT, Feb. 24.

The All India Khadi Exhibition which is to be held at Trichinopoly from 8 to 15th March will be opened by Acharya Profulla Ray. Prof. N. G. Ranga will speak on "The Situation in India" on the 8th March.

Prof. Bhagavat and Dr. Naik will be released from jail on 28th inst.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR JAILED

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 24.

The Additional City Magistrate, sentenced to-day Hiralal Damodardas, Municipal Councillor, to pay a fine of Rs. 50, in default to undergo one and a half months' rigorous imprisonment in connection with a speech urging the boycott of census. The accused preferred to go to jail and declined to pay the fine.—A. P.

NOTICE ON JUTE WORKERS' PRESIDENT

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

Dr. Prabhabati Dasgupta, President, Bengal Jute Workers' Union has been served with a notice by the S. D. O. of Barrackpore warning her that if she continues to encourage jute workers of the area to refrain from departing to their countries or taking wages, it may become necessary to forbid her entry into sub-division.

This, it is understood, is the outcome of a meeting held by Dr. Dasgupta at Jagatdal on Friday last, where she urged workers neither to go home nor to take wages.—A. P. Special.

"MOCKERY OF JUSTICE IN THE NAME OF BRITISH JUSTICE"

—:0:—

Govt.'s Defeat In Habibnur's Case.

"REPRESSIVE LAWS SHOULD BE HUMANISED AND MADE SUBSERVIENT TO PRIMARY PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE"

(From Our Special Representative) NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

Never had Government been so isolated as it was to-day when even its Yaminkhans and Talib Mehlis left it and it could muster only 42 supporters as against 56 on opposition side. The protest was against "swift justice" in the case of Habibnur of Peshawar, which had roused the indignation even of men ordinarily accustomed to mild tone.

Sir Abdur Rahim, Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Sir Hari Singh Gour vied with one another in describing it in most horror-striking language.

AN UNEXPECTED PERFORMANCE.

So struck were the Government benches at the unexpected performance of Sir Cowasji that Sir George Schuster whispered a definite note of surprise to Sir Fazli Hussain. Government side too got so demoralized that neither Sir Fazli Hussain, who had been taking notes to defend Government, ultimately intervened nor Sir James Crerar replied to the debate.

Government found an only champion in the redoubtable Mr. Arthur Moore, whose liking for this "swift justice" was so great that he contemptuously spoke of rigmaroles of trials and reams of records which lawyers loved.

Sir Abdul Qayum who had hitherto kept silent was provoked by this speech of Mr. Moore and added that if this act was so pleasant to Europeans why not complete the picture by hanging a man in a cage for public exhibition in the bazars.

It was triumph of party combination that all Hindu members acted jointly with Muslims and not a single elected member is reported to have voted with the Government. But this was not the only defeat of Government.

RAILWAY BOARD SNUBBED.

Earlier in the day Opposition parties had made up for the loss of prestige yesterday, when their thin ranks made them sustain a defeat in spite of the fact that only ten Indian elected members were with Government. So that last night Messrs. B. Das, Sitarama Raju, Lahiri and Chaudhri carried on a vigorous propaganda and won back three members who had yesterday voted with the Government, namely, Messrs. Krishnamachariar, Narsingji, Raghubirsingh, while its ranks were strengthened by the arrival of Messrs. Shanmukham Chetty, Jaganath Aggarwal and Reddy. Thus the Railway Board received the mandate it was avoiding of ten per cent. cut, but when the axe was about to fall Mr. Parsons let the cat out of the bag by saying "the economies we are bringing about already will cover ten per cent.", which meant that bloated estimates had been placed before the House. But Opposition members treated this cut over and above any departmental economies that are afoot.

R. T. C. DELEGATES CONSULTED.

The lobbies of the Assembly were considerably interested to hear that the Viceroy had consulted Round Table Conference delegates, who were appraised probably of the future plans of carrying on the work of the Round Table Conference, through re-summoning the Conference and appointing Indian Committees with Congress representation, provided Irwin-Gandhi talks mature and lead to a settlement.

There seems to be some hitch yet over the enquiry into police excesses and Congress quarters were speculating about the fact that the Viceroy has not yet sent the expected intimation about further talks with Gandhiji.

DISCUSSION ON RY. DEMAND

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

The Assembly resumed to-day the discussion of Railway Demands for Grants. The quarter of an hour was spent in answering questions after which the President announced that Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed had given notice of an adjournment motion to discuss the summary trial and execution of Habibu Nur in the N. W. F. Province at Peshawar on the 19th inst.

CRERAR SNUBBED.

Sir James Crerar objected on the ground that the matter was not urgent, for it could not be urgent if the intention was to discuss what had happened nor was there any urgency if the intention was to discuss the provisions of the law under which action had been taken.

The President did not uphold the objection and as more than 25 members from the Nationalist and Independent benches supported the motion, the President fixed four o'clock this afternoon for its discussion.

Mr. Sitaram Raju moved a cut of one lakh in the Railway Board Budget.

Maulvi Muhamed Yakub said that extravagance was rampant and that luxurious quarters were built for railway officials.

Mr. Misra said that even a man who carried a tin of oil worth a rupee over his head made at the end of the day four annas for his living, while railways with hundreds of crores of capital were not profitable concerns.

Mr. Parsons, Railway Financial Commissioner, explained that the increase in non-voted demands in the railway budget was not due to any sinister move, but was the effect of the change in the Government of Indias seat.

Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed was worried by what taxpayers and electors would think if they did not bring about reduction. "Most of us are not likely to be returned in the next Assembly "unless we show we are faithfully discharging the trust laid upon us" (applause and cheers)

RAINY FOR RETRENCHMENT.

Sir George Rainy said that an expert retrenchment committee would be perhaps useful after the economies now launched were put through and said that a comparison between company and State managed lines was not fair, as the latter spent far more on beneficient services.

On a division being taken Mr Raju's cut was carried by 51 votes against 44 amidst Opposition cheers.

MOSLEM REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Anwarul Azim moved a cut of Rs. 100 under the Railway Board to raise a discussion on Moslem representation in Railway services.

Mr. Ranga Iyer, although he did not believe in communal representation, declared on behalf of his party that they were willing to

(Continued on page 5.)

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Public Notices.

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

WITH effect from 1st March, 1931, the Main Line train service on the Broad Gauge system will be revised.

The important alterations will be:—

(1) No. 3 Down Kathiawar Express will be timed to leave Bombay Central at 8-45 instead of 9-10 and arrive at Viramgam at 22-3 instead of 22-44. This train will halt DAILY at Dahanu Road, Gholvad and Daman Road and make connection at Surat with T. V. Railway E Up 41 Down instead of at Udhna.

No. 4 Up Kathiawar Express will also halt DAILY at Daman Road and Gholvad.

(2) No. 9 Down Baroda Passenger will be timed to leave Bombay Central at 8-55 instead of 7-15.

(3) The Punjab Express will be timed to leave Bombay Central at 18-20 or 1 hour 15 mts. later than at present.

For full particulars, please see Sheet Time Table at stations.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.
2551

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
STORES DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of C. I. Stand Post Hydrants for delivery within two months of the acceptance of the tender.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on 16th March 1931. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed Tenders for C. I. Stand Post Hydrants.

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification &c., will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Rs. two.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
D. E. MAVJI,
Chief Storekeeper.
566, DeLisle Road,
Bombay No. 11.
2581

S. S. "YAMAGATA MARU".

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival on 20th instant from Japan via way-ports and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to removal of goods from the Landing Shed.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S S "SHUNKO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 24th February, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bill's for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. KOMADA, Manager.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Public Notices.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED stating age, nationality, and past experience for the post of Chief Officer of Kurla Municipal Borough with salary of Rs. 300-20-460 p. m, plus H. R. allowance of Rs. 30 and Conveyance allowance of Rs. 20 p.m.

Applications with copies of testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned not later than 4th March, 1931.

Candidate must be a Graduate in Arts or Engineering of any recognised University and must have wide experience of Municipal Administration.

MANEKJI JIVANJI BHATHENA,
President,
Kurla Municipal Borough.
Municipal Office,
Kurla, 1931.
2584

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our client Mr. TARMAHOMED KASSAM HAJI ABDULLA that by the Consent Decree, dated the 10th day of July, 1930, passed in High Court Suit No. 1818 of 1929 (Gaffar Kassam Haji Abdulla and Another vs. Tarmahomed Kassam Haji Abdulla and Others), our client Mr. TARMAHOMED KASSAM HAJI ABDULLA has been thereby declared absolutely entitled to the business of his deceased father Kassam Haji Abdulla carried on at Nagpur, Bombay and elsewhere together with the stock-in-trade, outstandings, contracts and other assets and the good-will thereof and to recover and appropriate to himself all outstandings of or relating to the said business and be responsible for all the debts and liabilities thereof incurred upto the date of the said decree.

And Notice is hereby further given that a full and complete partition and release has been effected by the said Consent Decree between our client and his stepbrother Gaffar Kassam Haji Abdulla and between all the members of the family of our client's deceased father Kassam Haji Abdulla inter-se.

Notice is hereby also given that the said Gaffar Kassam Haji Abdulla is in no way responsible for any debts or liabilities incurred or to be incurred by our client in the name of the deceased Kassam Haji Abdulla or any other name at any place or places whatsoever in connection with the said business in the name of the said deceased Kassam Haji Abdulla or otherwise in any way whatsoever.

Bombay, dated this 25th day of February, 1931.

MAHOMED ALI & CO.,
Attorneys for Tarmahomed Kassam Haji Abdulla.
2580

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SHORT CAUSE.
Suit No. 44 of 1931.

THE RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO. and GREAVES COTTON CO., LTD. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
RAICHAND KHIMJI KAYANI, a firm of Insurance Agents, carrying on business at No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

SUMMARY OF WRIT OF SUMMONS.

The Plaintiffs have filed the above suit to recover from the Defendants the sum of Rs. 5,000 with interest thereon at six per cent. per annum from the 12th January, 1928, till judgment or in the alternative the sum of Rs. 6,481-2-0 with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum from the institution of the suit till judgment and have prayed that if necessary the Defendants may be ordered to render on the footing of wilful default a true and complete account of their agency and all business thereof transacted by them as 1st Plaintiff's agents and representatives and that they may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs such balance as may be found due at the foot of such account with interest till judgment at 6 per cent. per annum on both sides of the account and for costs of the suit. The hearing of the suit is fixed for 11 o'clock (S. T.) on 25th March, 1931, which day is fixed for the final disposal of the suit.

Dated this 25th day of March, 1931.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
2573

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 105 of 1931

PRATAPCHAND RAMCHAND AND CO. Plaintiffs.
Vs.
(1) TEJPAL TULSIDAS, (2) VITHALDAS TULSIDAS and (3) MANJI TULSIDAS Defendants.

To
MANJI TULSIDAS, the 3rd Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed the above Suit under 0.37, Rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code to recover from the Defendants Rs. 3,000/- with interest, costs and interest on judgment.

You are Summoned to apply to this Court within 10 days from the publication hereof for leave to appear and defend the suit as otherwise the Plaintiffs will be entitled for a Decree.

Dated this 24th day of February, 1931.

VACHHA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
2586

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(Rules 20, Order V, Act V of 1908.)
Civil Suit No. 63 of 1929.

IN THE COURT OF II SUB-JUDGE AT SAONER.

RAMRAO VITHALRAO WANKHERE, Contractor of Nemtalai ..... Plaintiff.
JIWANRAO and Others ..... Defendants.

To
Mr. BALCHAND, son of Hirachand, Mining Syndicate Company, resident of Bombay, Tahsil and District Bombay.

WHEREAS Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 453 you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the 9th day of March, 1931, at 11 o'clock in the noon to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence and all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 5th day of February, 1931.

JUDGE.
2574

MORE THAN 100,000

CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling.

Mr. Bhimji K. Chotal, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D. Sub Divisional Officer (Kathiawar), Una, writes:—

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Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

The date of the sale of Santa Cruz Property has been CHANGED from Tuesday, the 3rd March, to FRIDAY, the 6th March next.

AUCTION SALE OF COUNTRY DAMAGED AFRICAN COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 1-45 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in Messrs. Hirji Govindji and Co.'s Godown No. 10, at Jakeria Bunder, Sewree, on account of the concerned:—

6 full pressed bales African Cotton B. R. Kampala quality (country damaged).

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK OF NEW STEEL OFFICE FURNITURE AND FITTINGS.

Under instructions from the Attorneys for the Liquidators of the Scottish Mission Industries Co., Ltd., (in Voluntary Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 9th March next, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in one lot or separate lots at the godown situate at Arthur Bunder, behind Kamal Mansions, Colaba:—

All the stock of new steel office furniture and fittings such as filing cabinets, card index and post index drawers, rapid stack panels, posting trays, typewriter stands, tables, plain and upholstered chairs, safe partitions, shelves, table drawers, spray painting outfit, fabbing machines, drills, punching machines, miscellaneous tools, stoves, E. motors, gas cylinders, angle and T post, perforated and ordinary shelves, square headed bin fronts, base plates and such other loose parts to make complete filing cabinets, cupboards with doors and shelves, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 5 days before the sale. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MADE-TO-ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Cosy Corner", Ground Floor, Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, valuable handsome furniture such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, drawing room suites, show-cases, cabinets, almirahs, writing tables, bedsteads, dressing tables, etc., 1 "Rugby" touring motor car 5 seater and 1929 model in perfect condition.

The property of H. H. Lakin, Esq., of Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co., Ltd.

Catalogues will be published and property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI AND CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE MOTOR CAR BURNT BY FIRE.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Nanubhai & Co. Attorneys for Bai Laxmibai Laxmidas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. The New India Assurance Co. Ltd. Sell by public Auction on Monday the 2nd March 1931 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 72 Meadows Street, Fort.

1 Fiat Motor Car No. Y4284. 4/5 Seater burnt by Fire.

Terms:—50 per cent. deposit.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. S. T.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT NAWAPADA, BANDRA.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Thakordas Daru Hemany & Co Attorneys for Mr. Alibhai Noorbhai the Surviving Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Rukhanbai wife of Abdul Kayum Abdul Hussein Pitalwala and Mahomed Hussein Alibhai the Mortgagors, in exercise of the power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under an Indenture of Morigage dated 2nd February 1926 made between the said Rukhanbai wife of Abdul Kayum Abdul Hussein Pitalwalla and Mahomed Hussein Alibhai of the one part and the said Alibhai Noorbhai and his wife Niamatboo of the other part sell by public auction the undermentioned properties on Wednesday the 25th February 1931 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of Gaothan land with buildings, dwelling house stables and structures standing thereon at Nawapada Bandra, containing 794 Square Yards and assessed by the Municinality of Bandra under Old No. 45/903, New No. 44 and City Survey No. 18.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of Gaothan Land at Nawapada Bandra Bombay Suburban District admeasuring 1085 square yards bearing Municipal No. 43 and 43A and bearing C. S. Nos. 15 and 17.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Thakordas Daru Hemany & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

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(Sgd.) Mrs. M. E. Barnett.

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NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

R. T. C AND AFTER

(By Prof. N. S. RANGA).

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The Conference is over; most of the delegates have left for India, and England is again busy with domestic matters, hunting down the murderers, who are still to be captured. The Commons Debate of this week brought out one or two interesting facts to the surface. Mr. Winston Churchill made an incisive speech in support of the British Diehards but it had no response from the Commons. Mr. Baldwin, the Leader of the Conservative Party tried to be as moderate as possible and soothe the feelings of his followers, while at the same time playing the pipe for the Premier and the attempt has not after all ended too happily. He assured the Government that he would certainly implement the Federal Scheme if he came back to power; the scheme involving, perhaps a certain amount of responsibility, but he scrupulously refrained from saying anything definite regarding the Indian Liberals' demand for real responsibility at the Centre. The other Conservative speakers were silent upon the Sankey Scheme of unified cabinet in the Centre. It is, therefore, safe to conclude that as Mr. Churchill says, the Conservatives do not mind opposing the said Sankey propsals, if a suitable opportunity ever comes. If, however, Indian Nationalists strengthen themselves so well that there appears to be little chance of ruling India without an open violent struggle on a gigantic scale, even the British Conservatives will be inclined to go the whole way with Mr. Baldwin and his friend Lord Irwin, who will soon join him in England, in granting full responsible government at the Centre.

OFFICIAL LABOUR'S ATTITUDE.

As for the Labour Party and its leaders, the emergence of Mr. Churchill and Lord Rothermere, the "Daily Mail" and the "Express," definitely as the opponents of India and the "Bombay mob" and as the bold and uncompromising advocates of imperialism, has helped the Premier and Mr. Wedgwood Benn to make rather pleasing remarks—apologetic and belated—upon the futility of repression and has exonerated them very largely in the eyes of the British for all the coercion for which their rule has been responsible. It is unnecessary for us to attach much importance to the sweet eloquence of the Labour Leaders in Parliament, since the only means they can use to please us after having treated us in this manner, is to waste on us a few condescending sympathetic sobs.

NO MORAL COURAGE.

The English people have been helped to express their willingness to see India becoming a full blown Dominion without any more delay by the skillful diplomacy of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. The Socialist Premier really desires peace with India on honourable terms but he does not have the moral courage or the moral conviction that the late Mr. Gladstone had, to risk the fortunes of his party or Government. So he is anxious to go slow, even if it means the inevitable loss of India's friendship and sympathy. I can very well imagine him, sitting by his fire, assuring himself again and again that after all he means well for India. So is the case with Mr. Wedgwood Benn. But what Prof. Laski said of him is true of the Premier also, that his intentions are good, actions bad, will feeble and achievements inadequate. If only these two leaters had half the creative faculty, one-fourth the drive and energy and one-tenth the tact and courage that Lord Sankey, that distinguished, unassuming, but sincere Englishman, has displayed on the Federal Structure Committee, they could have achieved more and assured India of full-fledged freedom.

NEGATIVE SYMPATHY.

Neither the Conservatives nor the Liberals wished to depart from the general terms of the declaration made by the Premier before the Round Table Conference, and hence the said declaration was primarily intended to satisfy all parties. It was no more than a clever and able summing up of all the general conclusions to which the Conference has come and for that reason, it achieved a marvellous triumph in England in the cause of Indian freedom. Except for a few discordant voices, the people at large have accepted the Conference Proposals, in a negative manner, i.e., by not saying anything against them.

The Premier has done a distinct service to India and England by coining and repeating a significant phrase, potent with meaning and importance. He said that the Provincial and Central Legislatures are to have their responsible cabinets but added that the necessary safeguards must be provided. Now all that the English people can and do understand is that hereafter. Provincial and Central Legislatures are to have responsible cabinets which means, India is to have responsible government and Dominion Status forthwith. They do not bother their heads about all the safeguards, nor do they worry themselves about such intricate questions as the British interests etc. That is why the Diehards are so quick in their attack; Mr. Churchill so alert and impatient in his tirades against Mr. Baldwin and the Rothermere Press so violent in its criticism of the Congress.

DIE-HARD'S DIFFICULTY.

But the Premier has gone on with his propaganda. first through his Broadcast Talk and next through the Film News, and thirdly, through the Speech in the Commons. He has done his work so well that it has become difficult, if not impossible, for the Diehards to evoke any sympathetic chord in any gathering, in favour of a continuance of iron-hand and military dictatorship. The people are beginning to feel that India must have her Dominion Status, because the leaders of all political parties think she can have such status, without causing injury to any party concerned.

If this good effect lasts, as I hope, it will, provided we, on our part play our game in a statesmanlike manner, we can pause a while to give the Conference its meed of praise. This Conference that has just ended served two useful purposes; one is that it has been the medium, through which the English people could make their response to the Indian demands without any loss of prestige in the eyes of the world and secondly it has provided us with the Sankey scheme, which can be taken as some basis for the construction of a really powerful and popular constitution for the central government after discussion with the real leaders of India.

INCONSISTENT ATTITUDE.

The British statesmanship has never been known for its magnanimity and consistency and not even the personality of Lord Irwin could modify it for good. By releasing a few of our foremost leaders, unconditionally the British Government has temporarily succeeded in putting itself in the right with the rest of the world but it has certainly failed to win either the sympathy or the trust of Indians. Surely the Socialist Government could not have expected Mahatma Gandhi and a few of his supporters to take upon themselves the huge responsibility of calling off the Satyagraha movement and saying something upon the Premier's declaration, while the 60,000 prisoners are languishing in jails. It is in this incredibly stupid manner that English statesmanship works.

Indian opinion in London as well as the opinion of those Englishmen who are on the side of India is definitely in favour of reserving the Congress view until all the political prisoners are released and until the Special Congress meets. Nothing should be done precipitately or in haste and a little more of delay is well worth while, if after that the Congress can speak with one voice. The imperative need of the day is unity within the Congress ranks, whatever may happen

NEGRO INTEREST IN SATYAGRAHA.

The Negroes in England are influenced a great deal by the Satyagraha movement of Mahatma Gandi. When I was at Oxford five years ago, many Negro undergraduates used to express their appreciation of Mahatma Gandhi but they were not so keen about starting a Satyagraha movement in their own countries. But I notice a distinct change in these last five years and Mr. David Tucker, M.A., of British Borneo surprised me, when I met him about 3 months back, by expressing himself zealously in favour of self-government for his own people in religion and politics and also in favour of the Mahatma's method.

ASSOCIATION OF "ALL COLOURED PEOPLE"

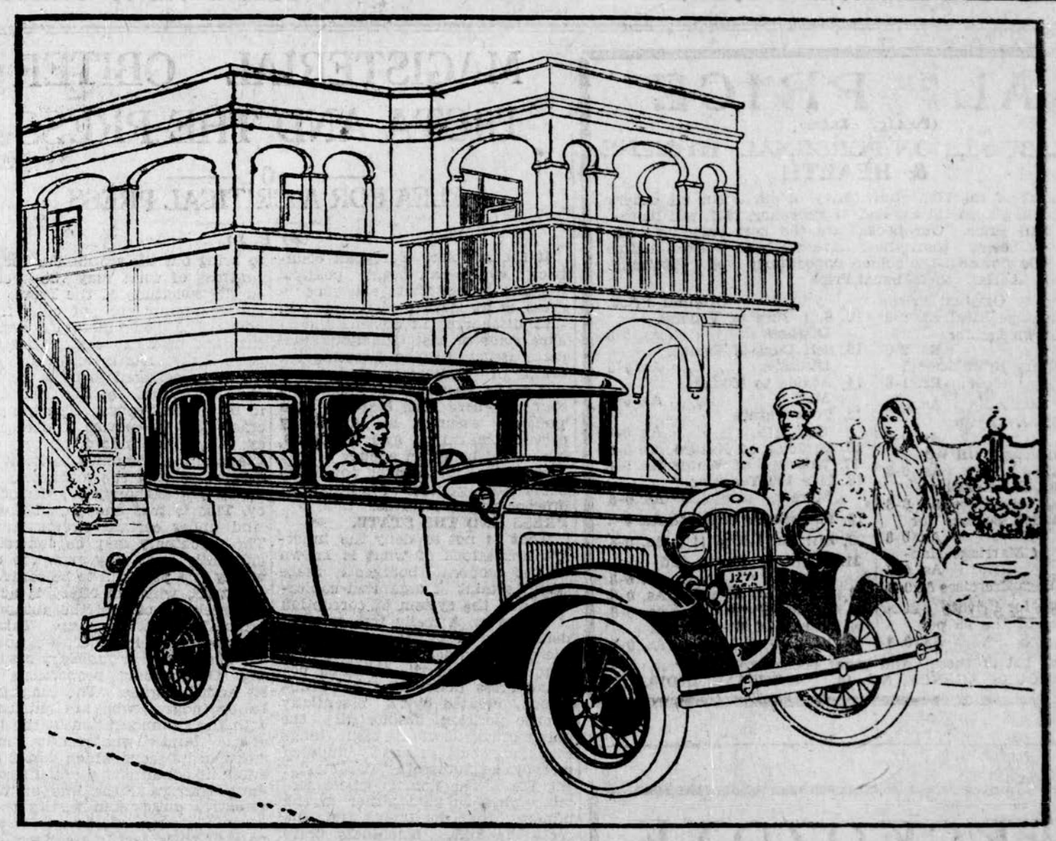
But unfortunately the Negroes in London have no organisation of their own and many of them are obliged to go to Indian, English and other clubs for social and political activities. Mr. Tucker welcomed my suggestion that an attempt should be made to organise an association of all the coloured peoples in England, with a view to develop friendly relations between one another, to work out schemes of economic and political development of their respective peoples in different countries. He has, accordingly, brought together, with the help of Mr. Clark of West Indies, a gathering of Negroes, Indians and Chinese in the Central London Y.M.C.A. on the 28th of January. This meeting was addressed by Professor Wesley, a Negro head of the History Department of the Howard University in Washington, U.S.A. upon the relations of the coloured peoples with the white races. Dr. Wesley's speech had a very great influence upon the audience. He has told us all, in his excellent English and fluent speech, how the Negroes in America have refused to allow the horrors of the Ku Klux Klan (that notorious organisation of the white people which indulged in the barbarous lynchings), how they have not only organised but have also manned two first class universities with a number of colleges attached to each of them, all by self help, how they have established banks, insurance societies and co-operative enterprises, all through Negro enterprise and skill. He has described in unforgettable manner, the extraordinary exodus of millions of Negroes from the South ever since 1916 towards the North in search of better economic and social conditions.

NEGRO LEADERS' HELP.

Dr. Moody a prominent Negro leader in London has supported my plea for an organisation of the coloured peoples and has urged the establishment of an international Negro Civil Service for the Negro State of Liberia which has been recently attacked by the West for its slave trade.

I have pleaded, after having congratulated the speaker and the organisers, for the establishment of a permanent organisation; a suggestion that was readily and heartily approved of by the gathering. I said I was anxious that Negroes of all parts of the world should come to consider Africa as their spiritual Home just in the same way as the Jews looked to Palestine and requested them to try from now on to contribute as much for the development and growth of popular institutions in Africa as the Jews are doing in Palestine. I gave an account of the attempts I have been making, during the last four months, in the cause of Africa and hoped that the organisation of the coloured peoples, would, in the near future, take up my work, where I am obliged to leave it for time being.

My friend Mr. David Tucker proposed after a number of excellent speeches were made by several Negroes and a distinguished Negress, that there should be such an organisation formed, Dr. Moody supported it and the motion was passed unanimously. So let us hope that before long, a powerful coloured peoples organisation will begin to agitate in England and later on in other countries, for the transfer of all the Mandated Territories of all classes (there are 3 classes) to the League itself with the view of training the Negroes in Africa in the shortest possible time in the methods of democratic self-government.



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MAGISTERIAL OBITER DICTA AND THE PRESS

:0:

PLEA FOR A CRITICAL PRESS

(By C. J.)

If the happier European countries which can boast political freedom brought into existence a Press or at least a section of it, that discharges in no small measure some of the functions that Plato assigns to men directing the course of democracy, India presents the pathetic spectacle of a country where the Platonic term 'politics' assumes an extremely perverse meaning and the Press, instead of being an agency of any democratic idealism or power reflects the general condition of inferior political status.

PRESS AND THE STATE.

That is not to deny the inherent limitations of what is known as the modern bourgeois State with its taint of organised capitalism and the system of corruption it brings in. A really free or truly democratic Press becomes a Platonic dream under the regime of that State: and the so-called popular Press tastes all the humiliations created by its essentially servile position, despite all the cheap braggadoecio its feeble lungs may gasp out, ruthlessly imposed on it by the plutocratic character of the State. The homage of its servility must be paid either to the minority that dominates and directs the State machinery or to the street-mob. The largest circulation advertised with the actuarial certification is really an admission of this fact: its reading clientele (the word is deliberately employed) represents this mob that must be pampered with and nourished on frivolities conforming to its cultural status of half-education and vulgarity: politics, in its real sense, has no use for it. The legendary Fourth Estate then becomes not the power it ought to be, but just one of the echoes of the powers-that-be. Its existence is bound up with its servility of circulation that finds no place for any of the real functions of democracy. If it possessed any power, there is no doubt of the fact that that power cannot be exerted in furtherance of the ideals of democracy or civic freedom or any other kind of political idealism such as is theoretically professed by the modern Press for its "raison d'etre."

VOICE OF THE SUPPRESSED.

The industrial civilization that has created this Press makes the ideal Press almost an utter impossibility. The World Press to-day presents the overwhelming testimony of its dependence on the forces that mould modern society and the State: it is incapable of any initiative or course of action that comes into conflict with that society or State. At the same time, there is bound to be a small section of it that following on the operation of this principle represents the very small, but important section of the "intelligentsia." However corrupt the National Press may be there is still some kind of liberal or radical tradition that lingers with the existence of a small section of it. The critical Press survives the corrupting process and it is this Press that must be looked up to for whatever idealism of civic freedom still occupies our thought and projects into future the visions of a better and happier life. In India, as I have indicated above, the general conditions of the Press compare unfavourably with those obtaining in essentially freer countries. The Nationalist Press, or, certainly, an important section of it, may be said to fill in the role of the really radical Press, a Press that is the creation of a definite and real political consciousness. It is not a free Press and it is yet a Press that is struggling, heroically frequently enough, for its freedom. The governmental Press laws and their operations in contemporary history afford the most eloquent proof of this statement. The existence of a suppressed or muzzled Press whether it is brought about under the unquestionable authority of a dictatorship or that of a State that lays claim to constitutionalism (a shady term) is probably the strongest condemnation of that purely arbitrary authority. It is the one bright spot in the darkness that proclaims the death of freedom. Every death has its resurrection: and the suppressed Press is a promise of that future re-birth.

THE BUREAUCRATIC AGE.

We may take the case, in order to bring out the scandalous India's contrast of what may be called the solicitude of the Press for the commonplaces of civic freedom. The bureaucratic system that the modern capitalist bourgeois State has introduced is generally considered to be a menace to the freedom of the individual in its highest sense. The bureaucracy pays lip-service to democracy; it justifies, indeed, its very existence by a reference to it: it is defined as only the machinery set up by the authority of democracy. This is true enough, in theory and under certain circumstances. The machinery may be controlled efficiently or it may grow too unwieldy and powerful to be controlled at all, when in effect, it actually seeks to control the authority originally setting it up. Taking the law, for instance, we notice the magistracy or judiciary assuming Gargantuan proportions in its actual regime. The magistrates or judges who are entrusted with the administration of the law of the land (whatever it may mean in its scope which varies in different conditions) not infrequently transgress the line of their executive duties and justify their excursions into fields out of the pale of their legitimate functions on the supreme authority of their office. This may be quite tolerable ordinarily, if it did not involve the liberty of the individual. Then it becomes the duty of the critical Press to draw the attention of the magistrate or judge who allows himself the journalistic privilege, shall I say, of the reverend Dean of St. Paul's, to the necessity of drawing the dignified line of law between the provisions of the magisterial duties and the philosophy of Mr. Samuel Smiles. Not that the City Coroner, Police Court Magistrate or the judicial functionary may not give us the benefit of their 'obiter dicta.' Humour, indeed, would be the poorer if these learned and solemnified gentlemen left pedagogy and the cheaper varieties of moral philosophy severely alone. But there is a line to be drawn I believe and the Press ought to do it.

JESTING PILATES.

The Press ought to do it not only because the legal gentlemen trespass in their exuberance of uncalled-for benevolence and conversational imagination, but because the dignity of their respectable office suffers and the mental liberty of the individual is endangered. The British Press certainly discharges this function as well as the American. It reminds the magistrate, in similar circumstances, of the necessity of confining his 'obiter dicta' on the highly controversial subjects like classification of alleged pornographic literature and the relationship between feminine laces and silk-stockings and applied morals within the bounds of the criminal case he is trying. These 'obiter dicta' are unfortunately very rarely noticed in our Press and sometimes obsessions of 'politics' come in the way of this kind of necessary criticism. I have personally known the case, for instance of a city coroner who would indulge in his 'tobacco-trance' and treat his jury to his personal adventures in tram-cars in the best club-room manner. Take, again, the recent case of the Police Court Magistrate who demanded why "the Congress does not lay its cards on the table." The demand was incredibly naive not to say lacking in humour. Did the sporting Magistrate expect an association gazetted unlawful to put its cards on the table? Yet the magistrate asked that rather funny question while actually trying the case of persons who were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly. The worst part of the whole procedure is that the magistrate who plays the jesting Pilate is placed beyond the reach of sporting refereeing and not every one may be prepared to take the chances of being liable to be hauled up (to use the common colloquialism) for the unthinkable offence of 'contempt of court' which does not, so far as I could see, provide for the 'laying all your cards on the table': the table if one were set up, might any moment be turned against the sporting player. I repeat, must not the Press notice these cases of 'obiter dicta'?

BERAR PEASANT'S HARD LOT

Unable To Pay Revenue Demand

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 20.

The case in which Mr. Manikal, Sub-Inspector of Police Declapar in the Nagpur District has been challenged by Ramdhan Marwari of Sirsi for enticing away, Jethabai, the latter's wife with ornaments valued at Rs. 4,000 came up for hearing yesterday in the Court of Mr. Nagar Katti, I.C.S. Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Umrer. The two accused Manikal and Mahadeo Perdhan made appearance in the Court. Since the lady who has been enticed away did not present herself in the Court, and the fourth accused Mahadeo Dhanger who is her servant is also missing, fresh bailable warrants of arrests were issued against them and the case stands adjourned to March 3. Mr. R. W. Fulay, appeared for the complainant while Mr. C. B. Parakh represented the two accused.

In the Sedition case against Mr Ogale, Editor "Maharashtra," the Assistant Translator was examined yesterday. His cross-examination had not been completed when the Court rose for the day. The case now stands adjourned to Monday, the 23rd instant.

At the Budget session of the C. P. Legislative Council to be commenced on the 25th, the Hon. Sir Arthur Nelson will move the C. P. Irrigation Bill and propose the same being referred to a select Committee.

TROUBLE BREWING IN BERAR.

The collection of Land Revenue by Government Official has commenced in Berar last week and everyday news is being received of the utter inability of the agriculturists to pay up. The Officials are said to be threatening the agriculturists with confiscation of their lands in the event of their failure to comply with Government's wishes. Blank warrants of confiscation are also reported to have been served on many peasants. Government Officials are adamant in their attitude and the situation in Berar where 'rayatwari' system prevails is giving cause for anxiety. It is hoped that with the Buldhana riots fresh in their minds and the resolution passed by the C. P. Legislative Council in the last session, Government will rise to the occasion and declare an early remission of land revenue.

GRADUATES WHO ARE NOT GRADUATES.

The following statement has been issued by the Registrar of the Nagpur University:—

At the last meeting of the Academic and the Executive Council the attention of the members was called to the curious fact that a large percentage of students who have passed examinations required for University degrees do not apply for admission to those degrees and consequently are not entitled to use a degree. In some case students who thus act are taking advantage of the incautious drafting of certain University Ordinances, which permit students to enter on the course for the M.A., and the LL.B. examinations though they have never been admitted to the B.A. degree and to enter on the course for the M.Sc. Degree though they have never been admitte to the B.Sc. degree.

It also happens unfortunately that the form to be filled up by applicants for admission to the role of registered graduates does not necessarily exclude those who have passed the examination to a degree but have never been admitted to the degree. The situation is saved to some extent by the fact that Law students are not allowed to practise as Pleaders until they can produce a diploma of the LL.B. Degree.

As there seem to be a 'prima facie' case for believing that a large proportion of those who rank graduates of the University do not in fact hold the degrees, they are supposed to hold, the Academic and the Executive Councils have taken action. A committee has been appointed to draft the necessary alterations in the ordinances that govern the M.A. M.Sc. and LL.B. degrees. The Committee has also, been empowered to recommend whatever other steps the situation seems to call for. It may be necessary to invoke the aid of the Secretariat and the Education Department while doubtless the legal aspect of the use of the degrees will be studied.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on 'Bhagawad Gita' at Saraswat Hall, Gamdevi, Alexandra Road, to-day (Wednseday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

MADRASEE CO-OP. HOSTEL SOCIETY

The Madrassee Co-operative Hostel Society, Limited, notified for information of the South Indian residents, Bombay, that the above Society has resumed business at Kalyan Nivas, Matunga, G. I. P. as from 1st Feb. ruary 1931 which is now the Registered office of the Society.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION

A General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Medical Union and a Social Evening will be held at the Union Rooms today (Wednesday), at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The P. and O. s.s. "Macedonia" (extra) is expected to arrive here at day-break on Wednesday the 4th March and will land 176 passengers at Ballard Pier.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY'S WOMEN COUNCIL

The Monthly At Home of the Women's Council will be held to-morrow (Thursday), at 5 p.m. when Mrs. Hamid Ali will give an Address on the work of the All-India and All-Asian Women's Conferences recently held at Lahore.

"THE FULL LIFE"

Under the auspices of B. D. A. Sir Stanley Reed, Kt. will deliver a lecture on "The Full Life" at the Electric House, to-day (Wednesday) at 5-40 p.m.

ANDHERI TOWER OF SILENCE

The Salsette Parsis Association beg to notify that the Tower of Silence at Andheri can be visited by non-Parsis upto 1st March only. After that date consecration ceremonies will commence and non-Parsis will not therefore be able to visit it.

LADY ABBAS ALI BEG

We are asked to state that Lady Abbas Ali Beg was present on Monday in the Corporation Hall to listen to the debate in the address to the Viceroy and not express protest against the address.

LATE MR. MORARJI GOCULDAS DEVAJI

Thakkar Morarji Goculdas Devaji (Devaji Gangadhawala) expired last morning at 11 a.m. Uthamana ceremony in honour of the deceased will be at his Bungalow, situated at Kendy Bridge at 3-40 p.m. on Thursday the 26th Feb. 1931.

CINEMAS ON THURSDAY

Only one show at 4 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday) will be given by the Excelsior, Empire, Empress and Edward Cinemas, the usual shows being closed on account of the census operations on that day.

CAPITOL CINEMA

The management of the Capitol are screening to-day the frozen-faced Comedian's first all-taking film "Free and Easy." They are also having a special 4 p.m. show on Thursday, as the usual shows are closed that day owing to census.

It will be a good news to many to know that Norma Shearer's great all-taking hit "The last of Mrs. Cheyney" will be repeated on Friday at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MR. CHEMBURKR HONOURED

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the "Chembur Brotherhood" a public meeting was held at Jaswat Baug Chembur to congratulate Mr. Ramkrishna H. Chemburkar, on his election to the Bombay Suburban District Local Board, Mr. N. B. Darne, presided.

Mr. Vithal Narayan Purav moved the resolution congratulating the elected candidate on his brilliant success, achieved in spite of the propaganda carried against him by his opponents. He also dwelt, at length on the services he had rendered during his past career as a member of the Local Board. Mr. Govindas Chemburkar seconded the resolution.

Mr. R. H. Chemburkar in reply thanked his voters and other persons who helped him in the election and assured them to do everything in his power for the good of the people.

The President referred to the services rendered by Mr. Chemburkar to the poor and needy persons and also to the society.

'DO NOT FORGET PEOPLE'S GRIEVANCES'

—:o:—

Kale's Warning To Govt At Budget Debate In Council

FINANCE SECRETARY ON DEFENSIVE

WANTED MUSSOLINI OF RETRENCHMENT

The Hon. Sir Ernest Hotson, Home Member, and Hon. Mr. W. F. Hudson, Revenue Member, who went to Delhi in connection with the peace talks of the Viceroy with Mahatma Gandhi, returned to Bombay on Tuesday morning and attended the Legislative Council.

PEOPLE'S GRIEVANCES.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara) continued debate on the budget estimates and said they disclosed a very distressing picture. The deficit budget, he said, might be due to trade depression and civil disobedience movement, but he warned the Government not to lose sight of the grievances of the people of this Presidency as unless that was done, discontent and unrest would continue.

FALL IN EXCISE REVENUE.

Referring to the drop in Excise revenue, he said, Government had accepted the policy of prohibition, and if the goal was total prohibition the Government must be prepared for the fall in the Excise revenue. Mr. Kale also opposed the proposed succession duty, which, he said, was an all-India measure and not a provincial one.

LEGACY OF THE WAR.

Mr. G. Wiles (Finance Secretary) replying to the budget critics said when they started the reformed system, they had a considerable balance in hand which had been accumulated during the war years, when many of their normal activities were at a standstill. It was therefore determined in the first year of the Reforms to try and make up for lost time. This meant that the budget showed a very large deficit, and the House alarmed at this, called upon Government to make at once a cut of Rs. 60 lakhs. It has been the policy of the Government, from time to time, to assist the revenue from that portion of the balances which they found to be in excess, from what was normally required to finance ways and means during the year. There was no other means in which this money could be spent but by showing a technical deficit in certain years. This accounted for the deliberate deficit which was presented in the year 1921-22 and 1926-27.

RESULT OF ABOLISHING D. D.

Continuing Mr. Wiles said:—Now the reason for the deficit in the other years is not that the Bombay Government deliberately presented deficit budgets, but is due to the fact that with the abolition of the Development Department it was decided to meet from our accumulated balances the interest which in brighter circumstances we had intended to debit to the Loan Account of the Development Department. The transfer of interest payment to revenue was a perfectly sound transaction, which placed the finances of the Presidency on a firm footing.

TEMPORARY INFLATION.

Mr. Wiles then referred to the Development Loans which was proposed to be wiped out from the sale of land and said, the transaction involved a temporary inflation of balances by the inclusion of money borrowed to meet interest charges, but not used for that purpose. That excess was transferred in the following years to the legitimate purposes of the loan expenditure. Other otstanding Development Debt was reduced by Rs. 2-1/2 crores.

FAMINE FUND.

Referring to the Famine Fund, he said, it was decided to maintain this Fund at Rs. 75 lakhs. That sum was still in the balance. The excess has been utilised to the extent of Rs. 118 lakhs in making loans to cultivators and others in areas affected by floods in Sind and Gujarat.

NOT POSSIBLE.

Referring to the demand for retrenchment, he said that this was not the time when Government could possibly carry out any serious reorganisation in the Police Department or in the administration of the districts in which the campaign of lawlessness was being conducted.

Referring to salaries of higher officials, he said that the question was to be taken up shortly in conjunction with other provinces. Steps had already been taken to reduce future salaries in these services over which the Local Government had control.

Mr. Wiles next pointed out the implications behind the acceptance of the suggestion not to impose any taxation pending the introduction of further reforms. He said that failure to pass taxation bills would involve an addition to the deficit certainly of not less than another 50 to 60 lakhs and if for the moment the possibility of utilizing 16 lakhs from the Petrol Fund, it would mean a deficit in sight of nearly 120 lakhs. That was a prospect which would involve complete cessation of the bulk of these grants to local bodies which enabled the most productive activities of Government to function. Such a course was certainly not in the tradition of the British Government. The desire of Government he concluded was not to hand over a moribund administration, but a live and going concern. (Cheers.)

SIR SHAH NAWAZ FOR THE MASSES.

Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto (Larkhana) said the only compliment which he could pay to the Finance Member in connection with his budget was that he had the audacity to propose additional taxation at a time when all governments, whether outside or inside India, were trying to save the masses from starvation and to provide them with food. He thought those who talked of bumper crops were deceiving themselves, and were deceiving the Government and the country. He admitted that the Civil Disobedience Movement had aggravated the situation, but under the circumstances the obvious duty of Government was to see that the masses got their food. With regard to retrenchment Sir Shah Nawaz said Government had never set about the work in the right spirit. When considering measures of retrenchment Government had never taken in consultation the representation of the representatives of the different parties in the Council.

MUSSOLINI FOR RETRENCHMENT.

Dr. J. A. Collaco (Bombay) said a mere reduction in the number of pattawalas and petty clerks did not mean retrenchment. The object of Government should be to remove the top-nominees of their departments. He suggested the abolition of the Bombay compensation allowance for house-rent. He said they wanted a Mussolini to effect drastic retrenchment in their expenditure. As to the covenanted service, he could not ask the House to treat the covenants as mere scraps of paper. But he submitted that there was a good scope for cuts in the salaries of other services which were raised on account of rise in the prices of commodities.

CUT THE MINISTER'S SALARIES.

Mr. J. R. Abercrombi (Bombay Chamber of Commerce) wanted an assurance from the Finance Member that all the departments had been retrenched without impairing efficiency. He thought that the salaries of the Ministers were more than other provincial ministers and required a cut.

POLICE NUISANCE.

Rao Bahadur L. V. Parulekar, (Ratnagiri) criticising the police, said that though the police were kept to maintain law and order, they were a source of annoyance and created unnecessary trouble. The incident near the Bombay Municipal Building on Monday amply proved his statement. He advised the House to throw out the additional budget grant demanded under the heads of police.

Mr. J. B. P. Petit, (Millowners' Association) opposed the proposed additional taxation and submitted the people were already overtaxed and be doubted if Government would be able to get anything from empty pockets. He suggested non-official members to meet together and approach Government with a definite proposal of retrenchment.

Mr. R. H. Beckett (Director of Public Instruction) admitted that owing to the financial stringency Government had cut down grants for education. but he assured the House, that Government had taken care to see that the reduction no way affected efficiency.

Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavle (Bombay North) was against retrenchment of police until civil disobedience was withdrawn. If the peace parleys at Delhi were successful, he thought, Rs. 30 lakhs demanded for additional police grant would not be required and that would be a saving.

Hon Sir Gulamhussein Hidayatulla (General Member) assured the House that Sukkur Barrage works would not be only an engineering success but also a financial success.

The Council then adjourned till to-day.

INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANTS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY

The Secretaries of the above Association beg leave to announce that the above Association, formed in January, 1929, has been formally affiliated to its present Society in London, viz. The Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors of England. The name of the Bombay Association will hence forth be "Incorporated Accountants' Bombay and District Society."

"MOCKERY OF JUSTICE IN THE NAME OF BRITISH JUSTICE"

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

support Mussalmans to get all the representation enjoyed by Anglo-Indians to-day in Railway services.

DEARTH OF QUALIFIED MOSLEMS.

Mr. Hayman, replying on behalf of Government, said that the criticism advanced could be divided into those of policy and of facts. Dealing with merely questions relating to facts, he said he was more dissatisfied than the Moslem members of the House with the state of affairs. His first task on his appointment last year was to collect material and find out the facts and he was now in possession of the material on which he could build. Referring to the superior services, he said the best efforts of the Railway Board could not help them in finding qualified Moslems for posts in that grade, although the qualifications for entrance were even lowered in order to reach the quota.

As it was now being four o'clock further discussion on the cut was adjourned till to-morrow and discussion of the adjournment motion of Dr. Ziauddin taken up.

JUSTICE ON THE FRONTIER

Mr. Ziauddin moving adjournment to discuss the summary trial and execution of Habib Nur, a Mohamand in Peshawar, said that Habib Nur, according to reports, was charged with having committed murderous assault on the Assistant Commissioner of Charsadda. He was committed to Sessions on 17th, the trial was conducted 'in camera' on the 18th and he was sentenced to death and was hanged on the following day.

The point to be noted was that the Assistant Commissioner (Captain Barnes) was not murdered. He was only assaulted with intent to murder and that intention was carried out. If for this he was to be hanged, Mr. Ziauddin wondered what severer punishment would be meted out if he had actually killed the Captain. Furthermore, the accused was not given the right of appeal.

At a time when the Viceroy, his Government and the Chief Commissioner of Peshawar, were taking personal interest in the administration of the Frontier, that such injustice should have been committed was one which required examination in order to present its repetition.

MOCKERY OF TRIAL

Sir Hari Singh Gour, Nationalist Party leader, said that the act under which Habib Nur was charged was an act of 1867 which was intended to deal with fanatics with murderous tendencies. It only provided the mockery of a trial, for as soon as the man was apprehended, he was tried by the Sessions Judge, witnesses were examined in Court so (those) The Court was not to record judgment, yet it could pass the sentence of death against which there was no appeal and the sentence was immediately executed.

Sir Hari Singh strongly objected to such a mockery of trial, which went on in Peshawar in the name of British justice and after quoting the judgment of the Bombay High Court in respect of a similar case, he said that this case was not triable under the provision of the Murderous Outrages Act of 1867, but under Sec. 511.

If an fanatic so chose to take revenge then he deserved punishment. But with the growth of responsiveness, if not responsibility, on the part of the administration, it was necessary that repressive laws should be humanised and made subservient to the primary principles of justice.

SOME JUSTIFICATION

Sir James Crerar on behalf of Government sought to correct the misapprehensions of members by quoting in full the judgment of the Sessions Judge of Peshawar who sentenced Habib Nur to death. From this it was clear that Habib Nur, a Mohamand of the transborder territory, was tried under Section 2 of Regulation of 1901 (and not the Murderous Outrages Act).

The assessors were unanimously of opinion that the accused was guilty and according to law the accused was sentenced to death and hanged within the precints of the jail.

Mr. Shah Nawazi: Did the Sessions Judge report the proceedings to the Local Government?

Sir James Crerar: Yes.

EVERYTHING LEGAL

Proceeding Sir James Crerar: emphasised that the accuseds confession confirmed that it was a fanatical crime. The proceedings were entirely regular and legal and the judge in expeditiously disposing of the case, did so in accordance with the prescription of the Regulation. This Regulation of 1901 had been applied fourteen times since 1901. In fact the Repressive Laws Committee of which Sir Hari Singh Gour was a member did not mention this law for repeal.

Sir Hari Singh Gour: It was never brought to my notice.

Sir James Crerar: Members of the Committee were presumed to have complete knowledge of criminal law (Laughter and cheers). Mr. Rangachariar who was a member of the same Committee in fact expressed the necessity for the retention of this law (applause from European Benches).

NATURAL JUSICE.

Sir Abdur Rahim said that the Home Member had tried to justify this procedure. "After a whole life of dealing with criminal cases at the Bar, as a Magistrate and as a Judge, and the reading of hundreds of cases, I assure the House that I have never come across a single case of this kind of administration of Justice (applause). If that man had been killed by Captain Barnes, it would have been natural justice, but here was a case of a mockery of trial."

Mr. Arthur Moore: He had the opportunity of defending himself.

UNPRECEDENTED CASE.

Sir Abdur Rahim: Do not call that opportunity. In such a case, a man is first remanded and given the opportunity to consult his friends and his lawyer. He might be a lunatic. I must submit that this case is unprecedented and it was not till this case had occurred that I realised what had been told before, that there was no human law or any sort of law and order in the Frontier Province. Officers have been given absolute discretion to do whatever they like. Frontier people are sick of such administration. There is not even an attempt to produce evidence to bring him under the category of fanatical outrage.

UNPARALLELED BARBARITY.

Sir James Crerar: He admitted his guilt and said that it was an act of 'ghuza' (revenge).

Sir Abdur Rahim: An act of revenge is not fanaticism. Murders through revenge are committed in all parts of India and in other countries. The man assaulted was not even hurt and the extreme penalty imposed, is not supported by any system of jurisprudence. It is unparalleled even in the history of many barbarous nations. (Hear, hear). Such Frontier administration cannot be continued longer.

SILLY INTERRUPTIONS.

Mr. Arthur Moore: Is the member suggesting the occupation of transfrontier territory?

Sir Abdur Rahim: I am not talking of tribesmen.

Mr. Arthur Moore: He was a tribesmen.

Sir Abdur Rahim: But the act was committed in British territory. He was tried under British law.

Sir Abdur Qayum: Does Mr. Moore say that the Frontier man is in any way inferior to other people of India?

ACT OF JUSTICE.

Mr. Achesons, Foreign Secretary, regretted that the question was confused by reference to the general administration. "This was an act of justice. I yield to none in my appreciation of the people of the Frontier who are not inferior to those of any other part of India, but conditions there are peculiar. Twelve British officers and two ladies have been murdered since 1921 which percentage no other part of India equals and has not occurred even in India as a whole.

I admit the Act is a stern Act, but it is only in flagrant cases of fanatical outrages where there is not the least shadow of a doubt about the crime that it is used.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir wondered that such an execution could take place under an act which still remained unrepealed in India. "I am aware of the dangers referred to by Mr. Aichesson, which our officers encounter, but these conditions are aggravated by laws of the kind my friend has justified. (Applause). If a change in the Frontier administration does not take place in the near future, we shall not be able to cope with the situation on the Frontier. Are we going to defend executions which are practised in Russia alone? Are we to place ourselves in the same position as Russia? This is not a censure on the Sessions Judge, but I will vote for it as a protest against the continuance of a law which will hang a man the next day after the crime is committed."

LIKES TO BE TRIED SUMMARILY.

Mr. Arthur Moore said that "Sir Cowasji Jehangir would have liked the execution of the death sentence more slowly and complains that there was no rigmarole and volumes of papers as a result of the processes of law." He reminded the House that they were dealing with crimes of blood feuds and informed Sir Cowasji Jehangir that wherever these blood feuds existed, including Albania in Europe, summary trials were held. "It seems to me that the whole of this debate turns upon the distinction between elaborate forms of law and justice. I am not convinced that it is the passion for justice that has inspired some of the arguments to-day."

ON GOING TO HEAVEN.

Sir Abul Qayum said that his objection was not on the merits of the case, but against the differential treatment meted to his province. "When this law was passed in 1867, people committed crime because they thought that by killing infidels and unbelievers they went to Heaven. They used to be really religious fanatics, but those days have passed long long ago. My friend Moore was most surprised at our attitude. If East is East and West is West, my friend should have the executed man hung in a cage in the bazar. I maintain, Sir, that this is a most unbecoming law in the year 1931." (Applause).

GOVERNMENT DEFEATED.

Closure was then applied for and was granted without opposition, the debate having taken an hour and a half. The motion was then put to vote and carried by 56 votes against 42, the majority consisting of practically all elected members and the minority comprising official, nominated non-official and European members.

The House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

PRICES NOW REDUCED by 2 ans. per lb. POLSON'S PASTEURISED BUTTER and FRENCH & PURE COFFEE

BOYCOTT AS STRONG AS EVER

A Study Of Statistics Of Bombay's Foreign Trade.

The report on the foreign trade of Bombay for the month of January 1931, issued by the Collector of Customs, Bombay shows a decrease of Rs. 5.34 crores of 31 per cent as compared with corresponding month of the past year. The aggregate value of the foreign trade of Bombay imports and exports amounted to Rs. 11.76 crores. This shows that the boycott of foreign goods continues vigorously and is growing as strong as before. Compared with last December, the value of trade in January shows an increase of about Rs. 3 crores, but it is mainly due to heavy imports of raw cotton, Silver and Gold and increased exports of Indian raw produce.

IMPORTS

Imports of foreign manufactured goods were valued at Rs. 5,64 crores as against January 1930 which show a decrease of Rs. 1,98 crores or 26 per cent, due to smaller arrivals. Principal decrease in some of the articles is as under:—

Piecegoods—decrease 27 1/2 million yards or Rs. 75.35 lakhs.

Sugar—decrease 19,487 tons or Rs. 40.44 lakhs.

Metals—decrease Rs. 28.42 lakhs.

Machinery—decrease Rs. 25.69 lakhs.

Cotton Yarn—decrease Rs. 15.41 lakhs.

Sundry Cotton Goods—decrease Rs. 3.82 lakhs.

IMPORTS OF RAW COTTON

Imports of raw cotton increased by 9,489 tons in quantity and by Rs. 80.92 lakhs in value as there are number of mills which are running on fine counts as owing to stoppage of imports of foregn cloth there is a good demand for this fabric and it yields better margin to mills than coarse cloth.

EXPORTS

Exports produce from this country were valued at Rs. 4.56 crores as against Rs. 6.9 crores during January 1930. This shows a decrease of Rs. 2.34 crores or 34 per cent. Principal decrease in some of the produce is as under:—

Raw Cotton—decrease Rs. 1.56 crores.

Hides and Skins—decrease Rs. 13.21 lakhs.

Cotton Goods—decrease Rs. 13.12 lakhs.

Seeds—decrease Rs. 12.89 lakhs.

Cotton Yarn—decrease Rs. 3.24 lakhs.

On making enquiries in the business circles it is understood that owing to fears of increase in import duties on Silver and Sugar, large arrivals found their way in Bombay. Otherwise there is no change whatsoever in connection with the boycott movement which takes its root deeper and deeper every month.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331, Ismail Building, 2nd floor Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MARCH.

New York, Feb. 24.

Previous Closing Rate	10.94
To-day's Opening Rate	11.09
Difference	plus .15
To-day's Closing Rate	11.23
Difference	plus .29

Broach Expectation A.-M. Rs. 222

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MARCH.

Liverpool, Feb. 24.

Previous Closing Rate	5.97
To-day's Opening Rate	5.96
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	6.03
Difference	plus .06

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Feb. 24.		
Silver Ready	12 11	0
Lower	0 1	0
Silver Forward	12 9	0
Lower	0 1	0

India sold.

BOMBAY PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 24.		
1st Settlement	37 5	0
2nd Settlement	37 5	0

AKHIL BHARAT SABHA CASE

—:o:—

Magistrate Questions Relevancy Of Evidence

At the adjourned hearing of the Akhil Bharatha Swadeshi Sabha case before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Mr. M. N. Desai, Inspector, C. I. D., Special Branch, was examined for the prosecution. Mr. Spencer conducted the prosecution. The accused in this case are Sjts. Jinabhai P. Joshi, an ex-President of the "War Council", Nasarvanji D. Dastur, Iswarabhai Kursondas Shroff, Laljee Gokuldas, Vasadji Hudji Chandar and Sakaram Kani. They were arrested on January 18 at the office of the Akila Barath Swadeshi Sabha, where they were holding a meeting of some paint and varnish merchants. A raid was also made by the police and various documents seized from the persons and quarters of the accused.

SEIZED DOCUMENTS ON VIEW.

Mr. Desai giving evidence filed in the various documents seized during the raids, among which were a typed draft of the Boycott Supplement of the Bulletin, dated 18th January. There were also copies of the agreement entered into by some merchants not to import foreign goods as also five copies of the Patel Committee's Peshawar Report.

The Magistrate at this stage questioned the relevancy of this document in the present case. The Prosecutor replied that his case was to show that the Akhila Bharat Swadeshi Sabha was only another name for the Boycott Committee of the B. P. C. C. and that the letter showed the trend of Congress activities at the time.

The Magistrate: We are only concerned with the Akhila Bharat Sabha.

Mr. Spencer: My case is to show that the Akhila Bharat Sabha is only another name for the B. P. C. C. and here is a letter from the All-India Congress Committee to Mr. Mulraj, who was a member of the B. P. C. C. and this would have been passed on to the Akhila Bharat Sabha.

The Magistrate held that the document was irrelevant.

Judgment in the case was reserved.

Picketing As Usual

—:o:—

The picketing of foreign cloth shops in the city continues unabated. Two Desh Sevikas and a volunteers were arrested by the police at Memon Moholla on Tuesday morning, it is alleged, while attempting to stop a hand-cart conveying foreign cloth. The names of the arrested ladies were Miss Gulab Baburao Parker, who it will be remembered figured in the case against Sergeant Finan, and Mr. Laxmibai Kirtikar.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.
Jehangir Wadia Building
51, Esplanade Road

Wednesday, 25th February at 6 p.m.

Short Talk on
SEVENFOLD MAN
Followed by Questions & Answers.

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KASAVA
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1931

BOMBAY'S EMPHATIC NO.

—:o:—

The public of Bombay gave on Monday afternoon an emphatic indication of its disgust with the attitude of those who are trying to secure a Civic Address to Lord Irwin from the Municipal Corporation. In this expression of emphatic disapproval the public was helped by the "Sevikas", who mustered in large numbers at the Corporation. The disgraceful scenes that were enacted and which consisted in virtually ejecting a number of them from the Corporation Hall, where they had every right to be, and in permitting "mild force" being used against others through the instrumentality of the police with the result that one of them fainted are a grave indication that responsible men who ought to know better are willing to see the fundamental rights of the public being trampled upon. As Mr. Nariman's speech in the Corporation points out, the Municipal Commissioner had taken upon himself the task of clearing the Corporation Hall long before the meeting was to commence. Reports have reached us that the ladies, who had already occupied the visitors' portion of the Hall, were peremptorily asked to get out, that some chairs were removed and the head of the Municipal Executive had ordered the public gallery to be closed and was busy making his own 'police bandobust' by calling upon the Fire Brigade to help him in the manoeuvre of ridding the public from a place where it has every right to be. This autocratic move was frustrated by the arrival on the scene of Mr. Nariman but the Municipal Commissioner had even gone the length of calling up the police.

As the president of Monday's meeting of the Corporation, Dr. Deshmukh, reminded Mr. Dalal, the public is thoroughly entitled to enter the Corporation Hall. The meeting was not to be held 'in camera' and it is for the President to see what steps to take for the peaceful conduct of the meeting. It transpires that the refusal of the picketers to allow some members of the Corporation to enter the Hall was a retort and a reaction to the high-handed and arbitrary manner in which Mr. Dalal chose to prevent the entry of the public. He had not only no business to usurp duties which do not belong to him; he was also extremely unwise and offered an indirect insult to the public of Bombay, in calling for police aid. The police came and behaved in the manner which the Bombay public has learnt to expect from them. Mr. Dalal as well as the Police Chief may choose to ignore the fact that the public is entitled to demonstrate peacefully so long as the demonstration does not disturb traffic or encroach upon the legitimate rights of other citizens. We recognize that certain members of the Corporation who complain that they were prevented from entering the Hall ought to have been allowed to go in by the pickets but for this occurrence the over-zeal and autocratic behaviour of Mr. Dalal are mainly responsible. But what excuse can the police offer for their conduct towards Mrs. Purshottamdas Tricumdas and other ladies?

The question before the Bombay public, however, is: are the civic fathers to be allowed to sully the fair name of this City by agreeing to vote an address to a Viceroy whose regime of repression has spelt for India so much misery? We hope meetings will be held in every ward of the city reminding the members of the Corporation of their duty in this matter. Public opinion needs to be organised regarding this question which involves the honour and self-respect of Bombay. On no account must the Corporation be allowed to inflict upon Bombay the outrageous indignity of an address to Lord Irwin.

THOSE SAFEGUARDS.

—:o:—

We published during the last few days a series of five articles on the Round Table Conference proposals by Prof. K. T. Shah, the well-known economist of Bombay and the author of several standard works on Indian economics. Prof. Shah as an Advisor to one of the Delegates had an opportunity of studying the R. T. C. proposals at close quarters. Not having been a member of the Conference Mr. Shah is fully entitled to express his views in opposition to the Conference scheme. His articles, as we have pointed out before, constituted a Note specially prepared for the Indian Merchants' Chamber. We are glad to find from the unusual demand for those issues of the "Chronicle" which contained the instalments of the Note that the articles have been much appreciated by the public. We are sure that the Chamber will publish the Note in book-form with such additions as may be found necessary in the light of the public discussions on the R. T. C. proposals. It may be noted meanwhile that the conclusions of Prof. Shah with regard to the financial aspects of the R. T. C. scheme are substantially in agreement with those of responsible businessmen like Mr. D. P. Khaitan and Mr. D. S. Erulkar and economists like Prof. Wadia—not to mention a host of Congress leaders.

The gist of Prof. Shah's Note is that the reservations, safeguards and guarantees demanded by the British Government and lightheartedly given away by the Indian nominees of the Viceroy are unconscionable deductions from what is fancied to be given to India by the Conference. It is impossible even to summarise here the facts and figures and arguments that the Professor advances in proof of his contention. But to take but one point as an illustration, Prof. Shah clearly demonstrates that if out of a total gross Central budget of 130 crores of rupees as at present, 55 crores are reserved and unchangeable by the Legislature in respect of the Army, 50 crores in respect of public debt of all kinds and 20 crores in respect of the salaries and pensions and emoluments of all kinds, "there will be hardly five crores left for the Finance Minister to undertake any radical change whether for abolishing the Salt-tax, or promoting any industry by subsidy in the financial or fiscal policy of India." It may also be noted here that in the years to come the customs revenue may steadily diminish as the fiscal policy of the future Government of India will be predominantly protectionist and will in consequence yield a reduced customs revenue. Speaking generally Prof. Shah observes: "A close consideration of these safeguards and guarantees cannot but reveal the impossibility of agreeing to these demands without permanently endangering the interests of India, without creating a permanent mortgage on all Indian resources and without postponing indefinitely all claims of the economic and social betterment of the Indian people which are already overdue and some of which have been put forward in the specific points made by Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress leaders." He finally comes to the conclusion: "The demand for guarantees and safeguards seems to be inspired by a desire to assure the interests of non-Indians concerned with India rather than of Indians; and as such on the face of them these demands for guarantees and safeguards must appear unacceptable to the people of India."

We note—without surprise—that Prof. Shah's Note has perturbed some of the representatives of vested interests and the publicity agents of the R. T. C. champions. We also note that "Scrutator" who inflicts himself on the public daily in the hospitable columns of the "Indian Daily Mail" was thrown into a vile temper by Prof. Shah's exposures. But too ignorant to reply to a single one of the Professor's arguments and yet too conceited to defer to an expert's views, he indulged in some vulgar abuse of the Professor and in some irrelevant criticism. And the Editor of the "Indian Daily Mail", who published all that trash, has not yet shown the courtesy and fairness to publish Prof. Shah's rejoinder to "Scrutator's" attacks. In justice to the former we feel it necessary to publish his letters to the Editor. The letters speak for themselves and the public will easily judge between their author and the anonymous "Scrutator". Prof. Shah understands the latter's wrath but not his argument. So he writes to the Editor of the "Indian Daily Mail": "If he wants honest argument, the present writer would challenge him to an open debate on the question of reservations and guarantees, etc." We expect there will be no response to the challenge. Abusing from behind the curtain is so much easier.

THE WAY OUT.

—:o:—

The revised estimates of the last financial year of the Bombay Presidency and the budget estimates for the year 1931-32 have shown in a most lamentable manner the utter disregard on behalf of the Finance Member and his advisers of the fundamental principles of public finance. We have criticised in these columns the recklessness with which the Bombay Presidency is being dragged towards the precipice of financial bankruptcy as the result of a series of deficits for the last seven years. If the budget for 1931-32 is passed as presented by the Finance Member, Bombay it will lead to a financial and economic crisis of a most unprecedented character. Unless, therefore, the authorities are going to pursue a policy of callous indifference to the welfare of the people, they must immediately take the right measures for restoring the financial equilibrium casting aside their narrow bureaucratic outlook.

Bombay has the unenviable blessing of having the costliest administration in the whole of India and the Finance Member has no qualms in allowing the ordinary expenditure to exceed the ordinary revenue. What is more surprising is that there is an increasing provision for expenditure inspite of the fact that there has been a unanimous public demand drastically to curtail expenditure so that there may be at least an adjustment between it and the revenue. In 1929-30 the expenditure was 1400 lakhs; in 1930-31 an increase of 35 lakhs was provided for, though the expenditure was actually 1448 lakhs; for 1931-32 the proposed expenditure is Rs. 1443 lakhs. Now, may we ask where is the oft-promised retrenchment? While there is severe trade depression and bad outlook for industry everywhere, the Finance Member has the temerity to propose an increase in expenditure. We take this opportunity to draw the attention of the public and especially the members of the Legislative Council to the report of the Bombay Retrenchment Committee of 1923, whose recommendations the Government have conveniently shelved. The Committee was composed of eight members of the Legislative Council and was originally presided over by Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe. The recommendations of the Committee, if they had been carried out, would have saved immediately about 90 lakhs a year. Besides, they had suggested certain principles for provincialising the All-India services, which would have saved an increasing amount every year and this would have resulted in considerable saving by now. It should be remembered that the saving of 90 lakhs of rupees was to be achieved by abolition of unnecessary duplication of posts and internal measures of economy. The higher grade salaries were not to be touched except in a few case such as those of Ministers and Executive Councillors. We would urge upon the members to see that all these recommendations are carried out first and also other measures of rigid economy adopted. The principle of reduction in salaries when the prices have gone down so low, should also be accepted by the public servants if there is a true element of public service in them. The Lee Commission's recommendations were justified on the ground of increased cost of living. When, therefore, there is a substantial fall in prices, no one can question the justice of the demand to withdraw the extra allowances given to the superior services as a result of the Lee Commission. In the present circumstances complete retrenchment and rigid economy in expenditure is the only way out through which the financial position of this Presidency can be saved from ruin.

A BOYCOTT SCHEME.

—:o:—

In a message to the readers of the "Navjivan" Mahatma Gandhi rightly points out that the best way to hasten peace is to intensify the boycott of foreign cloth. That boycott he regards as the "biggest item at present in the programme" and suggests the following scheme: "They should prepare a list of all traders dealing in foreign cloth. They should exchange Swadeshi cloth with the foreign cloth of the dealers in foreign cloth.....The millowners might sell the said foreign cloth in foreign countries or they might burn it, or may keep it sealed and leave the question to be settled satisfactorily by the Swaraj Government. In the latter case they will be compensated by the Swaraj Government in case their losses are heavy". A scheme like this has been sometimes suggested by some Bombay workers, but we do not know how far it has progressed. In any case it would be well for all to realise that there can be no compromise on the boycott of foreign cloth and that the boycott is meant to be permanent as well as complete. As Gandhiji puts it, "there will be no Swaraj for the poor if the foreign cloth trade is not completely abolished in India."

THE SPINNING WHEEL

—:o:—

Oh, spinning wheel! How I love
thee and thy humming!
Thou art no spinning wheel,
But an invisible bee.
Thou smilest on the poor
With a sparkle in thine eye.
Thou canst clothe millions and
millions,
And feed them too,
But needest not steel or steam.
Thou art the dread of the rich
But dost not harm them.
Thou art the friend of man,
Oh, spinning wheel! How I love
thee and thy humming!

Hast thou wings to soar,
Or wireless to flash thy message,
Or else, how art thou heard in
distant lands
Thou art the hope of man—the
harbinger of peace,
Thou smoothest ruffled passions,
But strikest not a discordant note.
Thou art the pride and glory of
Mother Ind.
The richest jewel in Her hand,
Thou art without a peer,
Oh, spinning wheel! How I love
thee and thy humming!

M. S.

HOW AMNESTY SHALL OPERATE.

CLASSIFICATION AMONGST "POLITICALS" INCOMPATIBLE WITH FUNDAMENTALS.

(BY "OSIRIS".)

Even before the Gandhi-Irwin talks began during last week and the proposed general amnesty move was under academic discussion, the scope of the amnesty principle was generally restricted to the prisoners of the Civil Disobedience movement as well as those convicted for political offences not involving commission of acts of violence and undue stress was laid on the difficulty of negotiating release of convicts like those of the famous Lahore Conspiracy (?) case who were spoken of as being altogether out of the pale of any of the probable amnesty clauses.

THE DISCORDANT NOTE.

The necessarily vague talk of this scheme of amnesty has since inspired strong popular feeling and it has been freely expressed in terms not only of dissatisfaction but of resentment as well. The workers and followers of the Congress have joined in the public opinion that shared this totally inaccurate view of the amnesty question and one was not surprised to detect in the symphony of popular voices the jarring discordant note of those whose 'bonafides' remain questionable and who are not above exploiting popular ignorance for strengthening their position as enemies of the Congress. To denounce the Congress leadership for its "betrayal" of the "rank and file" not to mention the greater betrayal of the 'country', even before that supposedly treacherous leadership gave the slightest evidence of any movement in the direction mapped out by its critics is certainly worthy of the tactics that are employed to misrepresent and attack the Congress. To demand of the Congress what it must of its own accord insist in fulfilment betrays these shortwinded engineers of the kind of truly despicable anti-Congress propaganda which the Congress leadership has always outlived and continues to do.

TECHNIQUE OF VIOLENCE.

It is necessary at the same time, to admit that genuine concern is felt on behalf of those who have been condemned for offences involving violent acts against person or property, who cannot be counted amongst the Satyagraha and other political convicts sworn to non-violence but who are unquestionably political prisoners. The Congress attitude towards this class of prisoners is only too well-known to necessitate any attempt of its definition or discussion. The whole country has vindicated that attitude, from time to time, and the whole history of the Congress movement records how the country-wide popular opinion is the outcome of the essential spirit of that Congress attitude. The Congress repudiates and condemns violence as incompatible with its creed both in theory and practice. It has maintained this attitude without being so fanatical as to allow itself to be intimidated into condemnation of alleged acts of violence that remain to be proved to its own satisfaction. We have yet to be convinced of the guilt of those whose mere conviction, without reference to a thorough-going, fair trial provided for by the procedure of normal laws, could hardly be a criterion of the commission of violence. Thus, the sworn enemies of the Congress have consistently accused it of having compromised its fundamental creed of non-violence by honouring "murderers and terrorists" as martyrs: the Congress would seem to have bargained for being hoisted with its own petard through this cheap method of damnation.

IRISH EXAMPLE.

The truth of the matter is that the conditions in which criminal convictions are secured justify in themselves the Congress and popular cynicism. Even if the governmental executive were credited with scrupulousness and conscience in matters of trial and conviction of political offenders under these conditions the mere existence of extra-judicial Viceregal ordinances is evidence enough of the necessity for cynicism. Leaving however, this part of the question out of consideration the fact remains that no amnesty could possess any meaning that left the case of these political prisoners out of its ordinary scope. Although the alternative of judicial revision is certain to be suggested to the Congress spokesmen, it is only natural that they should insist on the logical meaning of political amnesty which has, besides, a whole history of analogies in the past. We shall not presume to say at this stage, while important developments are in the process of shaping themselves, what exact form the 'truce' might assume. These negotiations are a matter of give and take regarding the details of issues that are under discussion. The Congress leadership has so far carried itself excellently judged by the trend of the last two weeks' events: and it would be stupid to imagine that it will ever allow the fundamentals of political amnesty to be tampered with. The history of Irish negotiations is much too recent not to remind ourselves of the fact that Irish "murderers and terrorists" not only received the fullest benefit of the amnesty clause in the Anglo-British peace treaty but that some of them met the British representatives as Ireland's plenipotentiaries to negotiate and sign the historic truce.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

CAMOUFLAGE OF CLASSIFICATION.

(By Mahmud Ali Kasuri.)

Anyone who has any interest in jail matters will remember the speech Sir James Crerar made in the Assembly after the death of Jatindas. It will be remembered that Jatin died because his demand that political prisoners should be separately classified and treated was refused. The whole argument of the Government in refusing his demand was that it was impossible to discriminate between political and non-political offenders as both broke the same law and the same agency punished both. The whole effort of the Government was centred round the point that it was impossible to discriminate between these two classes of prisoners. The Government showed that it was not their intention to refuse some facilities to political prisoners, but their chief difficulty was how to leave out other offenders when giving facilities to political prisoners. It was argued that politics could not be made the basis of classification as it was practically impossible to say which offenders were political and which non-political. It was on this consideration that education, social status and mode of living were declared to be the discriminating factors in the classification of prisoners, instead of their political motive as was demanded by the Nationalist members. The Government pleaded this point with so much eloquence and force that most of the members of the Legislative Assembly and many other people were fully convinced that the difficulty the Government had put forth was really genuine and practically insurmountable. But among other things, that I learnt in jail, I came to know that this difficulty on which the Government had stressed so much and by which they had impressed the Nationalist members was really a huge hoax. That the difficulty existed only in words and the whole idea in stressing upon it so forcibly was to refuse to do anything which might ameliorate the condition of political prisoners. The death of Jatindas had roused the public opinion so much that it forcibly demanded better treatment for political prisoners. The strength of the feeling made it impossible for the Government to refuse it point blank, and instead they found a maze of words by which they successfully silenced Pandit Malaviya and other Assembly leaders and calmed the excitement in the press. In a very politic way they destroyed the achievement of Jatin. The Government successfully refused to make political offence the basis of classification without rousing any strong resentment and condemnation.

BASELESS OBJECTION.

While in Yeravda I found that a very sharp and clear distinction was actually made between the political and non-political offenders. Non-politicals were not allowed to talk or mix with politicals. Politicals were kept in separate yards and barracks and this distinction existed even in the Jail Hospital. The distinc-

(Continued on page 11)

NOTES ON THE DAY

"Bad Faith".

A well-informed and honest article in the Indian Army is contributed by Mr. G. T. Garratt to the latest number of the "Nation and Athenaeum" of London. The author shows in that article that most of the present difficulties of creating soon a truly National Army are not due to any failings in Indians but the results of recent British military policy in India. He says: "There seems to be a disposition to accept especially in England the official view that the present organisation of the Army is not the result of our deliberate policy but is an inevitable development due to Indian conditions and in some respects to Indian failings". He then goes on to show what that deliberate policy and its effects have been, how "three quarters of a country ago the Indian Army was far more of a national army than it is to-day," and how "that army was turned into an army of Occupation under British control". We agree with the writer in his remark that "it is impossible to believe that any intelligent foreigner who studied the problem would acquit us of deliberate bad faith.". It is also adding insult to injury to talk of Indian "failings" in creating a National Army.

The Same Story.

The Governments of Bengal and Central Provinces are faced with the same Budget difficulties as the Government of Bombay. Both in Bengal and Central Provinces the determination of the people to stop the tainted revenue source from Excise has contributed materially to the Budget deficits. In the Bengal Legislative Council, the Finance Member, like his prototypes in other provinces, made much of the world-wide trade depression and the Civil Disobedience movement which were responsible, he said "for a drop of Rs. 93,90,000 in the revenue of Bengal as estimated in the budget of 1930-31". Both in Bengal and C. P. the authorities talk of "strongent economy" but the retrenchment does not, of course, touch the most extravagant items, the costly expenditure on salaries of Covenanted Services. But there are a number of superfluous posts recently created in Bengal which deserve to be abolished. Will this be done?

Apology For Extravagance.

At question time in the Council of State on Tuesday, some of the Elder Statesmen thought it worth while to interpellate Government regarding the number of items of expenditure on the New Dlehi extravagance. They were informed that the total sum spent up to the end of Deember last on the construction of New Delhi including buildings, roads and services was 14-1/2 crores, while the fees paid to Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Edward Baker up to December were 39 1/2 lakhs. Millions of people in India do not get a square meal a day and nation-building activities are starved. Non-officials in the Legislature have continuously protested against the almost criminal waste of New Delhi construction. Even the special correspondent of the "Times of India" finds it necessary to put in an apology for the waste. He asks Indians to remember that the new office of the London County Council alone cost more than half as much the fees paid to the two architects. But a British municipality can afford this expenditure India cannot.

Drastic Measures.

Critics at Geneva will no longer be able to complain that Turkey is not doing all it can to stop opium production. Such complaints were numerous at the last session of the League of Nations' sub-Committee on the prevention of traffic in narcotics. The Government of Mustafa Kemal Pasha has ordered the closing down of these factories of opium derivatives at Constantinople until they presented the list of their stocks and the name of importing countries and what is most significant, it has prohibited the export of narcotics to America. The traffickers in narcotics, largely European Syndicates, will find this a great hindrance. But the drastic measures taken by Turkey indicate her sincere desire to grapple with a difficult problem.

PROF. SHAH'S CHALLENGE TO "SCRUTATOR"

Letter To 'I. D M' Which Remains Yet Unpublished

We publish the following letter from Prof. K. T. Shah and regret to note that his letter to the Editor, "Indian Daily Mail" has not yet appeared in that paper.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I am enclosing herewith a letter replying to an attack made against me by Scrutator, which I trust you will publish in your paper at an early date.—Yours' etc.,

Bombay. K. T. SHAH.

45, Chowpatty Road, Bombay
21st Feb. 1931.

To, F. W. Wilson, Esq., Editor, "The Indian Daily Mail," Bombay.

Sir,—This morning I sent you the enclosed letter per a student of mine. Mr. Naik, which you, after reading, returned to Mr. Naik saying that before publication of that letter you would like to discuss some points in it personnally with me. On hearing of this on 'phone from Mr. Naik, I 'phoned to you to confirm whether you had given such a message. You said you had not declined to publish the letter, but desired to discuss some points in it with me personally. I told you I have no desire for a personal discussion with you, and repeat that this is a public reply to a public abuse of me in your paper, which I think in sheer decency you are bound to publish. I am, therefore returning the letter to you once again, with the request that you would show me the bare minimum of journalistic courtesy by publishing my reply in the same manner as you have published Scrutator's attack and abuse of me, at an early date; and that you will be so good as to acknowledge receipt of this per bearer hereof. In case you decline to receive it the bearer has instructions to send it to you by post.

Yours' truly, K. T. SHAH.

45, Chowpatty Road, Bombay (7), 20th Feb. 1931.

To The Editor, "Indian Daily Mail,"

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the more than usually vituperative columns of the "Daily Mail" of the 19th inst., in which Scrutator empties the vials of his wrath on the devoted head of an "Adviser to a Delegate at the Round Table Conference, because he has dared to analyse and expose the true character of the Reservations, Safeguards and Guarantees asked for at that Conference. As the description fits the present writer, you will, I trust, have the courtesy to publish this rejoinder in an early issue.

2. Scrutator's is a long, rambling, confused charge. As far as I can make any coherent sense of it, it amounts to this:—

(a) that, having been an Adviser to a Delegate at the Conference, I am doing something dishonourable in now criticising the recommendations of that Conference;

(b) that the points actually urged by me in my published criticism are a dishonest twisting of the real position;

(c) that it would not serve India's best interests to voice such criticism at this juncture, as it might strengthen the hands of India's enemies in Britain;

(d) and that, in any case, suggestions like those about the right of a Self-governing Dominion to fix and vary the salaries etc., of its public employees would amount to dishonour in the case of India, so far as the existing public servants are concerned.

Wrapped up in a mass of personal vituperation, these are the accusations I can make out as making up the substance of the charge. I will not answer personal abuse, or join issue with Scrutator as to my knowledge of constitution, history or Economics, that is for my countrymen to judge, who know both me and Scrutator. But even of Scrutator I am entitled to ask: What is an Adviser? What are the obligations of such a person? Does he become bound, "ipso facto" the advisership, to stand by the results of such a gathering as the Round Table Conference, The most commonly acknowledged type of adviser is a Counsel. Is he precluded,—and, if so, by what rule of etiquette,—from taking accepting a brief in a case where he has not much hope of his client's success? And still, because he has taken the brief, is he not bound to advise the client, to the best of his ability, as to the best line of action? And when the case is decided, is he not free to criticise the judgment, if he considers it to be a travesty of law or miscarrage of justice? I know the professional position of an Economist is not recognised in India as clearly as that of a lawyer; but surely, even Scrutator must realise the obvious analogy. And, realising it, would he still dare charge me with 'poisonous Hypocrasy' if I express my convictions openly, regardless of personal consequences? I will not trespass on your space by detailing the opportunities I had of closely studying the work of the Sankey Committee, or examining critically its several proposals even while they were in the stage of formulation; nor will I boast of the criticism I may have expressed or the help I hay have been fortunate enough to render to some or another of the Delegates that led to the insertion of the notes of protest Scrutator himself has referred to. But I must disabuse him of one thing. An adviser is not hireling. (b) As for my reading of the Reservations etc., demanded at the Conference, Scrutator has not adduced a single argument to show that my interpretation is mistaken, unless personal abuse is an argument. Advocates are quite familiar with the practice in a week case to abuse the advocate of the opposite side as the best tactics to mitigate the weakness of one's own case; and Scrutator is too closely connected with advocates, not to have learned this rule of the legal game. He points out that the conclusions of the Conference are all tentative; that, even as they are, there are notes of protest entered by some Indian Delegates. Quite so but what is the meaning or the moral of these? If the conclusions are still tentative, if the details of the picture are still to be filled in, if Indian Delegates have registered their demurrer to some of the suggestions, where is the wrong in an Indian publicit pointing out these very facts to the Indian people and warning them against surrendering their position too easily or under a misapprehension? What is dishonest or dishonourable in recording such warnings against a possible,—against a very probable,—instance on the pound of flesh, if we are to believe the Churchills and the Lloyds of British politics? Why must we have a conspiracy of silence, or a chorus of approval of all that is done and said at the Conference? If it was just and proper for the Delegates to utter a note of protest against some of the demands, why should it be "poisonous hypocrisy" in the case of an Indian publicist, who had never approved of these suggestions for Reservations etc., even when they were formulated, to say that they are likely, if conceded, to be injurious to the people of India? I could, if required, produce unimpreachable evidence to show that the criticism that I am now publishing I expressed, so far as an Adviser can, even while the Conference was going on. Then where lies the dishonesty of that criticism? Where is the twisting of the actual position? Difference of opinion in interpretation I can understand: but the imputation of "Dishonesty" needs to be established Scrutator's outpourings have.

(c) As for the suggestion that it would not serve India's best interests to voice such criticism at this juncture, as it might strengthen the hands of our enemies in Britain, I am afraid that is a counsel of diplomacy which does not sound quite honest even for an Englishman like Scrutator advising India and Indians as to where lie their own best interests. Scrutator may abuse me as much as he likes. In this department of judging what is best in the interests of India, I am afraid I cannot accept him as my tutor or my mentor. In my judgment, it is much more honest to say precisely what we want, irrespective of the party manoeuvrings in Britain, than by an uncritical acceptance of all that the Conference has achieved to be manoeuvred into a position in which the parties concerned would not mean the same things by the same words.

(d) Regarding the last point, I remain utterly unrepentant and unconverted, even after the high authority of the Nehru Report, cited in support of his argument and innuendo by Scrutator. I have not made,—a gospel of that Report; and so cannot be expected to say ditto to every word in that document. I had put forward the inevitable necessity to reduce the present salaries and emoluments of our public servants, long before Scrutator's dazzling star appeared on our journalistic horizon. I had learnt the precedent of more than one revision of the contract with the existing servants of the State in India, long before Scrutator became the Prophet of the lost Tribes of Indian Liberalism. We are all aware that these revisions whether on the plea of a fall in the exchange value of the Rupee or of a rise in prices were "in favour of the public servants," as also those forced upon this country by the Lee Commission where there is the equity in holding that while a contract can and should be revised in favour of the servant, it cannot and must not be revised in favour of the master! And that master, not a private profit-making employer, but a whole people whose average wealth is just sufficient to give no more than a single meal a day of the coarsest and the poorest to the exclusion of all other comforts of the mind or the body. Scrutator's wrath in this case in intelligible; but not his argument. The revisions are an inevitable necessity forced upon the people by circumstances in moulding which they had no share. Mahatma Gandhi has himself included a demand for a reduction of salaries in his Eleven Points. And last but not least Government themselves have provided the analogy of some existing contracts, under a clause of which the employer is entitled to 'scale down' the salaries if the cost of living falls by more than 10 per cent. The value of the Rupee has been artificially increased by 12 12 per cent. since 1926-7; and the level of prices has fallen, thanks to the manipulation necessitated by this artificial ratio and the exigencies to maintain it, by even more than the appreciation of the Rupee. The salaries are fixed and payable in rupees. When the Rupee declined in value, the Indian Exchequer was burdened with the special Exchange Compensation allowance. If now, by the legislation and manipulation referred to, the actual value paid in the same number of rupees has been increased, why should the people not have the benefit of this manipulation?

I cannot find any other material point in Scrutator's diatribe that needs answering. If he wants honest argument, the present writer would challenge him to an open debate on the question of Reservations, guarantees etc., asked for at the Conference, would, if conceded as demanded, effectually curtail the power and authority of the future Government of India, till the alleged concession of responsibility marking an advance on the present condition will have very little or no scope for the welfare of the people. But if he only wants to vituperate, the undersigned has no desire to compete.

Yours' Truly, K. T. SHAH.

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BIJAPUR POLITICAL SUFFERERS' CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Belgaum Leader President

(From A Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Feb. 24.

Sjt. Narayanrao Joshi a prominent leader of Belgaum has accepted the presidentship of the Bijapur Political Sufferers Conference to be held on the 27th. Sjt. Balvantrao Datar and Rangrao Divakar will also attend cloth merchants of Bijapur and Indi have taken a pledge not to order foreign cloth as also cloth manufactured by boycotted mills.

100 DEPRESSED CLASS MEMBERS AS CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGAR PARKAR, Feb. 23.

A hundred members of the depressed classes have been offered as volunteers for the ensuing sessions of the Congress by the Nagarparkar Branch of the Desh Shewa Mandal, Hyderabad, (Sind.)

Subject to the Reception Committee's acceptance of the offer, the volunteers will commence their journey on foot on March 7 for Gadro, which is at a distance of 100 miles from here. They will entrain at Gadro on March 15 and reach Karachi the same day.

48 TIMES THE REVENUE DUE.

—:o:—

Attachments In Borsad Taluka.

DOHAD, Feb. 22.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar writes:—

The Mamlatdar of Borsad attached 3 full bags of rice and one of wheat, valued at Rs. 40-7-0, which were being brought in a cart from Anand to Bodal in Kaira District on the 13th instant. These bags were the property of a Depressed class boys' free boarding school conducted by Antyaja Sewa Mandal under the auspices of the Gujarat Congress Committee. This was done, as the land revenue of the ground on which that school is standing, amounting to Re. 0-11-6 plus fine of Re. 0-2-0, total Re. 0-13-6, was not paid. No receipt for the bags, not even for the land revenue was given to the teacher in charge of the cart. Thus goods worth forty-eight times the land revenue was confiscated to the State.

Even a chlid can understand that even a single bag of rice would have covered more than ten times the revenue due. Only the Mamlatdar can explain why one bag was not attached instead of four, or to be more exact, only about 15 lbs. of rice instead of 17 maunds, which he did. But he probably wanted to "teach a lesson" to the institution, as it was run from Congress funds.

GANDHI CAPS IN BANGALORE COLLEGE

'Anglo-Indian Boy 'Apologises

NO VICTIMISATION

BANGALORE, Feb. 24.

The Council of St. Joseph College after full deliberations decided to respect the sentiments of Indian students which were stated to have been offended by the Anglo-Indian students Rice in connection with the Gandhi Cap incident.

Three hundred and thirty boys who came out of the class room, appeared in the College next day all wearing Gandhi caps and insisting on the immediate expulsion on Rice, but the latter apologising, sincerely regretted the incident and reiterated the assurance that he had never meant to disrespect the Gandhi cap as representing any political thought.

The College authorities gave an assurance that no student would be victimised for staying out these two days. The students then resolved to attend regular classes from to-morrow.—A. P.

BALLADS IN PRAISE OF REVOLUTIONARIES.

—:o:—

Magistrate's View Of Sedition

Judgment was delivered by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday in the case in which Sjt. T. R. Naravane, the first Dictator of the G. Ward Congress Committee (now undergoing imprisonment being convicted under the Criminal Law Amendment Act) and Sjt. B. N. Ambardekar, printer and publisher of the Popular Printing Press stood charged under Section 124A (Sedition).

There were two charges of sedition against the accused. They were convicted on both the charges and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default 2 months further jail on each charge. The sentences were to run concurrently.

The first accused according to the prosecution was the editor of a pamphlet entitled "Samarth Bharat Mela" which was a collection of songs, ballads and dialogues and a short sketch of the life of Jatin Das. The pamphlet was published at the Popular Printing Press of which the second accused was the printer.

The accused pleaded not guilty and contended that the ballad of Jatin Das was not seditious.

The Magistrate held that the offending ballads were in praise of revolutionaries like Bhagatsingh and called upon the readers "to bow down to these revolutionaries" who were described as heroes and martyrs. Some of the poems according to the Magistrate called upon the youths to overthrow the British rule by acts of violence and murder.

The Magistrate therefore convicted the accused and sentenced them as above.

ANDREWS' HOPES ABOUT LAND TENURE BILL IN AFRICA.

—:o:—

CAPETOWN Feb. 23.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, Interviewed stated that he fully hoped that Asiatic Land Tenure Bill would be postponed pending revision of Capetown agreement at a Conference between South Africa and India at the end of the present year.

A new serious complication had arisen owing to a clause in the Immigration Bill, virtually cancelling the Transvaal Indians' registration certificates.

Mr. Andrew hoped that the clause might be withdrawn in Committee stage, in order to facilitate the Conference.—Reuter.

ART RE-UNITES.

China To India.

The exhibition of Chinese paintings, ancient and modern, supplemented by a section of modern Indian paintings opened at the Town Hall by the Society for the encouragement of Indian Art is a novel undertaking. Examples of modern Indian paintings arouse, naturally, the customary interest. And, the supplementary section which represent the work of Sriyuts K. M. Muzumdar. Charu Roy, Nandlal Bose, Chugtai, Krishna Bhatt, Somalal Shah, Kanu Desai, Ahivasi, Chanchal Banerji, S. Vakil, A. D. Thomas, P. Dutt, R. Dutt, Manishi Dey, Prabhat Nevji, S. Fyzie Rahamin should be more than sufficient to satisfy the visitor. But the section only supplements the main interest and feature of the Exhibition. The modern Chinese paintings by Mr. Ten Fou Kau are, undoubtedly, the centre of interest in the exhibition. It would be, for the moment, unnecessary to speculate on the exact position Mr. Ten Foo Kau as an artist occupies in the national art reconstruction of China. Fortunately, Mr. Kau has brought with him examples of ancient Chinese paintings which enable one to compare and realise that his modern of work bears unmistakable traces of technical execution and inspiration clearly distinctive of the traditional art of China. The old Chinese paintings, on view at the Town Hall, are, most of them landscapes, toned by mists and relieved by birds and flowers. The figures, the paterne blue clouds and the crowds on terrace depidicted in the pictures on the unnumbered screens at the entrance combined with the figures of delicacy (28) of the Ming period or the figure, say, of General Kuwan Yu (31) of the Yuen epoch offer many instructive ideas of the manner in which the ancient Chinese painter interpreted humanity. Mr. Kau has exhibited only a limited number of studies of the human form and feature. But they are in a different vein to the one which marks the examples mentioned above. His work is, almost entirely, devoted to lanscapes. The rock formation in Figures (11) compared with "Flowing Brook Through Valleys" (56) or, say, the "Peeks at Sunset" (65) compared with "Flowing River Between the Mounts (16) would indicate clearly Mr. Kau's direct descent from the traditional artists. But Mr. Kau's paintings are interesting for other reasons than merely traditional. Take for example "A Frightened Horse in the Sudden Shower", (35) A similar subject may be found in one of the old pictures. But Mr. Kau's distinction consists in revealing vigour and movement unusual in the ancient paintings the "Wild Waves" (82) are animated by the same force. The "Swaying Willows by the City Hall" (45) and the "Swaying Pines by the Moonlight Water," (66) denote a gentler note. The "Pine Tree" (92) and the "Eveningtide Fishing Nets" (76) may be taken as examples of confident, clean and effective technical finish. But the "Snowy Scene", (71) "A Lonely Ferry Moored Alongside, A Deserted Village" (88) and, above all, "A Poor Cricket Carried away with the Autumn Leave" (94) or, say, the "An Feng Palace on Fire" (98) touch uncommon depths of pensive feeling, Twilight onists, lonely ferry, birds and animals of swaying pines, moonlight waves, the themes alternate but the pensive mood remains, sometimes it is too sad for words sometimes it is too terrible to contemplate. One cannot easily forget "The Frightened Hore," the Lonely Ferry" beside a deserted village or "The Lonely Cricket carried away with the autumn leaves, Mr. Ten Foo Kau has distinguished modern Chinese paintings, by strong, expressive emotion, technical economy and strength from the more emphatically decorative, abstract and luxuriant paintings of ancient China. If Mr. Kau's paintings are indicative of modern art talents in China, they should be progressively growing, for, Mr. Kau's drawings, his tone washes, and his decisive compositions have both vigour and vitality. They do not merely reproduce the old for much or technical ingenuities mechanically they are thus, a healthy reminder and warning to our antiquarians and academicians. They, once again, re-unite China to India.

Those Injured Innocents!

LIGHT THROWN ON THE BEHAVIOUR OF CERTAIN CORPORATORS

(From Our Special Representative)

A number of City Fathers who were prevented from entering the Corporation Hall on Monday by Desh Sevikas pledged to non-violence have rushed to the hospitable columns of an evening paper and have made all sorts of allegations against the peaceful picketers.

How far are these allegations borne out by facts? Our special representative who was an eye-witness to some of the incidents refutes the allegations.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas who has been good enough to tell a reporter of the "Evening News" that he was "kicked" by a Sevika has forgotten to mention that he indulged in very provocative language towards the ladies. Then he lost all patience and tried to cut his way through the cordon of ladies by sheer violence.

Capital has been made in some quarters of the fact that Mr. Kanji was "kicked", but the truth of the matter as will be corroborated by the scores of people who were eye-witnesses to the scene was that Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas put both his hands on the shoulders of one of the Sevikas in his attempt to force his way in and it was this which provoked the "kick".

HOW CHOWNA WAS HELD A PRISONER.

Mr. H. M. Chowna indulged in abuse. Even some of his fellow-Corporators blushed to hear the choice flow of Mr. Chowna's characteristic oratory.

Mr. Chowna tried to pass unnoticed through a small unguarded passage, but to his utter disappointment he walked into the office of the Health Officer. His retreat from the "field" was noticed and several Sevikas rushed to guard the doors leading out of the Health Officer's room. There he was confined for several hours.

SIR BYRAMJEE ESCORTED BY FIRE BRIGADE MEN.

Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the mover of the proposed address to the Viceroy, sent a frantic telephone message to the Municipal Commissioner from the room of the Health Officer, whereupon the Commissioner sent his deputy Mr. Shete with a force of the Fire Brigade "lashkar" to rescue the hero from the fair guardians of city's honour and prestige.

"Come on Mr. Curtay let us force our way through the cordon", shouted Mr. P. J. Murzban, the Parsi Sheriff of Bombay, after he had exhausted all stock-in-trade of strong language. Mr. Curtay's sense of gallantry as well as humour fortunately did not forsake him and he refused to fall in line with the Parsi veteran.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF MUSLIM CORPORATORS.

It was only given to some Mahomedan members of the Corporation to be above being engaged in ungallant conflict with the lady pickets and gracefully retire from the scene without even waiting to argue with the "obstructors".

These incidents will no doubt shed a new light regarding the alleged violent behaviour of the lady pickets.

NO ADDRESS TO LORD IRWIN

Mr. Abdul Rehman Suleman Mitha's Statement

Mr. Abdur Rehman Suleman Cassum Mitha from the Congress Free Hospital writes about Corporation incidents of Monday:

Mr. Chowna, one of our great Municipal Corporators, was in a frenzy and showered abuses on my sisters and brothers who where performing their duties towards their country. Mr. Chowna was politely asked as to what had annoyed him, but instead of replying as a gentleman he said, "I know you very well Mr. Mitha, you are a "Goonda and leader of hired Mavalis" I was shocked and pained to here this. My utmost power of persuasion was applied but instead of having any cooling effect Mr. Chowna, it would seem, wanted to be the hero of the moment and over-awe us by bravado. Mr. Chowna rushed in the office, and telephoned the Police for help. But Mr. Chowna totally forget that jail to us is a welcome pilgrimage.

After the meeting was dissolved, I was stepping into my car and once more I had the misfortune to see another sample of British chivalry. A sergeant was giving violent push to Purshottamdas Tricumdas, Bat-at-Law, and his wife. Seeing this I approached this guardian angel of law and order and politely asked his name, and in return I received severe blows on the head with the order to go away. I refused to move unless my request was complied with. Myself Mrs. Purshottamdas and Mr. Purshottamdas were roughly handled. But we refused to budge an inch unless we had obtained the name of the brave sergeant, who was so proud of showing his chivalry to defenceless women and non-violent men.

Seeing us being severely beaten the other ladies came and formed a Cordon round us. A lathi charge, was ordered. I received severe blows and kicks and three lathis in quick succession which rendered me unconscious. Thereafter, I am now up again to see that His Excellency Lord Irwin gets no civic address.

INSURANCE CO'S AND MANAGING AGENCY SYSTEM

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is a matter of great pleasure that Indians are realising the benefits of insuring in Indian Insurance Companies. But the responsibilities of the promoters of Indian Insurance Companies are very great. They ought to take into consideration the experience of the management of Companies in other fields, such as the industrial. The system of management by Managing Agencies has many drawbacks, specially the inefficiency of the successors of the first Managing Agents.

Will therefore the Indian Insurance Companies benefit by that experience and not have "Hereditary" Managing Agents?

I am a staunch Nationalist and in making the above criticism I have no other motive than timely service to an Indian enterprise.—Yours, etc.,

ANTI-VESTED INTERESTS.

APPLICATION FOR 'HABEAS CORPUS' FOR BHAGAT SINGH

—:o:—

LAHORE, Feb. 24.

Mr. Justice Bhide heard today an application for a Writ of *Habeas Corpus* moved on behalf of Bhagat Singh and his co-accused condemned to death by the Special Tribunal appointed under an Ordinance issued by the Viceroy. Mr. B. R. Puri moving for the Writ declared that as far as he knew no application for mercy had been made by the condemned prisoners though various memorials had been sent to the Local Government and the Viceroy by the public to commute the death sentences into transportation for life.

The Government Advocate stated that there was no immediate necessity to go through the matter as it was understood that the position was being considered.

Counsel arguing the application stated that the original Tribunal had fixed a date for the execution of the sentence of death passed by it, but it was later cancelled owing to the appeal made to the Privy Council. That Tribunal did not now exist and Counsel submitted that the tribunal had no power to fix another date for the execution. Government had no power to fix a date but the High Court alone could intervene. Order was reserved.—A. P.

IMP. TRUST ARCHITECTS' JOB.

—:o:—

The question of retrenching the post of architect of the Bombay Improvement Trust was mooted by Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar at a special meeting of the Improvement Trust Board held in the Corporation Hall on Tuesday, Mr. Meyer Nissim presiding.

The meeting was called for reiterating the Board's opinion regarding the abolition of the post of the architect and some other posts. A resolution to this effect was passed by the Board on December 28 last, but as the Board found that these posts had not been abolished the members gave notice to reiterate their opinion at the special meeting.

The resolution moved by Mr. Chandavarkar was as follows:—

REITERATION.

"The Board notice from the proceedings of the Improvements Committee at their meeting held on December 23, 1930, that the post of the architect has been retained in spite of the Board's opinion expressed in their resolution at its meeting on November 20 last that that post along with some other posts should be abolished and reiterates its opinion expressed in the aforesaid resolution."

Mr. Chandavarkar said that considering the constitutional position, the Board could exercise control over the Improvements Committee through the Budget Estimates.

At this stage debate was adjourned.

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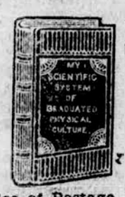

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

:0:

PRICES ADVANCE ON FAVOURABLE TRADE REPORTS.

Heavy Buying.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

Yesterday's rise in the Liverpool cotton futures market clearly indicates there is considerable underlying strength. The market was due to open at a rise of 6 points on previous New York close but it opened a rise of 8 points. prices advanced on more favourable trade reports, fairly heavy buying and also limited offerings. The market closed strong at a rise of 13 to 15 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 13 points to 6.12 and sales amounted to 5,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton futures market was very steady and closed at a rise of 10 to 11 points as under:—

May	4.93 plus .10
July	5.04 plus .11
October	5.14 plus .11

Egyptian cotton futures ring ruled strong on active buying which resulted in a rise of 36 to 32 for Sakels and 22 to 18 points Uppers Contracts. Alexandria Cotton market was swept away by extraordinary buying which resulted in a smart rise of 65 to 60 points for Sakels and 36 to 42 points for Ashmouni quality.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

There was good enquiry for Spot cotton, while the Futures section fluctuated.

Early in the week the market was generally quiet and easier, and later advanced mainly owing to short covering and Bombay buying. To-day, however, the market is weaker. New York advices brought out general liquidation and increased hedge selling.

Egyptians after being active and higher are now easier in sympathy with American cotton.

REUTER'S MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARNS REVIEW.

CLOTH: Resumption of work has not brought out the improvement in demand, that might have been expected; nevertheless, a cheerfuller tone prevailed.

While effective demand for India shows some improvement, the position regarding China is still unchanged. Other outlets of trade are only very scrappy. Home trade, also the Continent, however, operated with rather more freedom.

YARNS: Have been in rather better request. The finer qualities, however, are not moving freely.

In the Egyptian section progress of business has been slow in view of the rapid advance in the prices of raw material.

LARGE DEMAND FOR SPOTS.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state:

Liverpool market continued steady on trade fixing call and strength in Egyptians. Egyptian Spot basis have been increased by more than 1/4 Cent indicating large demand for Spot Cotton.

American Mills report a continued large demand for dry-goods and sales are reported to be larger than this time last year and there has been a simultaneous improvement in the prices of Yarn and Cloth. American Mills Consumption and National Textile Merchants Sales Report for this month are expected to show considerable improvement. Freight bookings indicate heavy shipments from America during next month. It is reported that Spinners, those who have bought on call, have yet to fix a large quantity. In the absence of any definite idea about acreage, a potential demand is being held back but we believe a milder Winter with possibilities of heavy weevil damage will perhaps offset any smaller reduction in acreage. Before we see much higher prices in the Summer, we shall no doubt witness many setbacks but we believe such opportunities should taken advantage of to accumulate cotton. Since we recommended the straddle of buying July Sakel Egyptian against sales of Americans at a difference of 210 pts., the parity has now widened to 362 pts., and we still expect a considerable further widening in parity, with some set-backs, due to very bullish Sakel statistics.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents cabled on 23rd inst.
1-35 a.m.:—
Liverpool market advanced sharply principally on marked absence of contracts and advance in Egyptians.
Would secure profits Egyptian —Americans Straddle at present differences.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) eq. 6.07..
Broach A/M (Expected) Rs. 219 eq. 4.97.
Difference 110 pts. eq. Rs. 49/-.
New York May (Expected) 11.47 eq. 5.73.
Broach A/M (Expected) Rs. 219/- eq. 4.97.
Difference 76 pts. eq. Rs. 34/-.
Liverpool—New York.—
(Basis L'pool close & N. Y. expected May 67, Oct. 59 (American points).

Messrs. Drenon & Co., have received the following ables from Liverpool friends dated 23rd Feb.:—
Reiss Bros.—
"Despite realizing, undertone good, demand broadening."
J. H. Springman & Co.—
"Advance caused by improved political feeling, better demand from trade, shorts covering, see nothing in the position to cause a decline other than a reaction".
Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—
"Manchester say good cloth demand."

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.—
Mar s.4/5d. down 1d.
May s.4/5 3/4d. down 1-1/8d.
July s.4/7d. down 1/2d.
CHICAGO WHEAT. — Market closed.

LONDON LINSEED.—
Feb/Mar. £9-6-3 down sh. 5/-.
Market easier. Closed steady.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.—
April 11.37 down 6.
May 11.44 down 9.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.—
Mar/April sh. 18/1 1/2d. down 10-1/2d.
May/Aug. sh. 18/10 1/2d. down 9d.
New York Sugar:—Market closed.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, February 23.
February closing 5.97 plus .16
March opening 5.95; closing 5.97 plus .15
April closing 6.02 plus .15
May opening 6.05; closing 6.07 plus .15
June closing 6.12 plus .15
July opening 6.15; closing 6.17 plus .14
August closing 6.21 plus .14
September closing 6.24 plus .14
October opening 6.25; closing 6.28 plus .14
November closing 6.32 plus .14
December closing 6.36 plus .14
January closing 6.39 plus .14
February closing 6.43 plus .14
Middling Spot closing 6.12 plus .13

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES

Liverpool, February 23.
Estimated Spot Sales 5,000 bales
Sales for Export 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 550 bales.
Note:—The New York and New Orleans Market was closed today.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, February 23.
Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple) 4.75
Broach, Fine (Good Staple) 4.95
Broach Superfine, (Good Staple) 5.15
Oomra, Good 4.10
Oomra, Fully Good 4.30
Oomra, Fine 4.50
Bengal, Good 3.95
Bengal, Fully Good 4.10
Bengal, Fine 4.25
Scinde, Fully Good 4.10
Scinde, Fine 4.25
Scinde, Superfine 4.40

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, February 23.

March	....9.57
May	....9.69
July	....9.79
September	....9.93
October	....9.94
November	....9.99
January	....10.12
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	..10.05

LONDON METALS.

London, February 23.
Copper Braziers, £60-1/4
Yellow Metal, £45-3/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £11
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge £11
Tin, English Ingots, £125

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BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 24.

Following a sharp rise in Liverpool, the local market opened strong beyond all expectations at Rs. 220/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 221/12 on buying. At this level the rise was checked by long liquidation and prices relapsed to Rs. 219/4. Renewed buying again pushed up prices to Rs. 221/4 where both buying and selling balanced and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

The present rise is largely due to buying by operators who are constantly in the habit of selling rights on option business. The present change in the political situation has increased materially option business and all the three markets, E. I. C. A.; Mahajan and Indore basis are full of option business at market rate and large business is also done on fixed basis. The speculative element is definitely committed to bullish views and irrespective of other cottons, Indian Cotton being in strong statistical situation and improved consumption by our Mills, materially higher prices are anticipated. At the top of these views there exists strong optimistic feeling regarding the result of the Delhi negotiations. Thus the cotton market is encircled with bullish atmosphere and if nothing untoward happens are prices appear inevitable. However it must be said that there is too much of the speculative buying at present and the technical situation is weak, but bulls control the situation and it remains how far they succeed in pushing up prices.

Liverpool opened at a decline of 1 point. And later cables were 4 points down. It was rumoured that Delhi negotiations failed as a prominent Marwari operator was reported selling freely. Prices recorded a sharp break and closed as under:—

Broach A/M. 217/8
Broach J/A. 224/12
Oomra March 184/12
Oomra May 185/8
Bengal March 165
Bengal May 165

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Feb. 24.

May	138.90+3.40
August	137.30+2.80

SPOT RATE.
Bombay, Feb. 24.

Bengal	180	176	172	168
Punjab	178	174	170	166
Rajputana	179	175	171	167
Broach	133	230	226	
Oomra No. 3	193	189	185	
C. P. No. 1	207	203	199	
C. P. No. 2	199	195	191	

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Feb. 24.

200 B. Karshandas Arvi 193
64 Do. Hingoli 187½
60 Do. Maheji 181½
67 Mithabhai Nathoo Sindhurni 181
67 G G Kesha & Co. Ranala 186½
100 Khimji Punja Sujalpur 208½
76 Bombay & Co. Nagar Old 179
65 Do. Do. 177
100 S J Devid Nasirabad 166½
86 Do. Neemuch 189½
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Barwaha 180½
100 Do. Arvi 188
100 Do. Anjangaon 191½
175 Do. Sindhurni 181

ROOM RATE.
Bombay, Feb. 24.

Bengal 167 March.
Bengal 168 May.
Broach 221 A/M.
Broach 228 J/A.
Oomra 187 March..
Oomra 188 May.

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, Feb. 24.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	21	5	6
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	6	0
Mint Gold 2nd "	21	7	3
Silver Ready	43	12	0
Silver 1st Settlement	37	3	0
Silver 2nd "	37	3	0

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28, College Street Market, CALCUTTA.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

:0:

SCATTERED SELLING AT THE RISE

Sellers In Tata Steel Shares

Bombay, Feb. 24.

The share market opened very steady but in the absence of buying prices gradually worked lower on scattered selling. Towards the close there was partial improvement of covering. The close was better with a steady done. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 675/ and after slight improvement declined to Rs. 670/ and closed at Rs. 672/8 Tata Hydro shares ruled steady with a fair turnover. Bombay Burmas attracted some liquidation. There was heavy selling pressure in Tata Steel Ordinary shares which recorded a sharp decline to Rs. 22/4.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
:0:
Bombay, Feb. 24.
Bombay Dyeing 675; 76; 70; 72
Century 257; 58; 55; 56
Colaba 106
Crescent N. 70
Fazul 365; 63; 69
Indore 348; 50-10
Madhowji N. 30
Nagpur 366; 67; 68-2
New Great 167; 65-10
Pearl 241; 37; 38-2
Simplex 68
Swadeshi 282; 80
Burma 472; 75; 69
Hydro 108; 7-8
Tram 118
Deff. 280; 82
Ord. 25; 21-14; 22-8; 22-4
Bundi 13-12 N.
Indian 181- 76-14
Katni Ord. 150-10
Alcock 169; 66

MILLS.
Bombay, Feb. 24.

100 Ahm. Advance	304-8
50 Apollo	2-8-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-12
500 Bombay Cotton	130
250 Bombay Dyeing	672-8
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	13[illegible]
100 Century	256-14
500 Central India P	446-4
100 Central India	368-2
100 Colaba	106-4
100 Coorla	147/8
100 Crescent	70
250 Currim	75
250 David	110
250 Dawn	525
200 E D Sassoon	45
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-7-0
100 Elphinstone P	20
100 Elphinstone	4-12
250 Fazulbhoy	369-6
100 Finlay	75
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gokak	127-8
1000 Hindustan	1,405
100 Indore Malwa	350-10
100 Jamshed Pref	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	11-12
100 Khatau	102-8
100 Kohinoor	140
250 Laxmi	1000
100 Madhowji	30
250 Madras United	275
1000 Maneckji Petit	738/12
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	330
50 Mysore	112-8
200 New Great P.	125-0
100 New Great	165-10
100 New City	50
250 Pabani	134
250 Pearl	238-2
100 Phoenix	290/0
10 Premier	1-0-0
100 Shapurji	7-8
1000 Sholapur	1435
250 Simplex	68-12
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	280
25 Tata P.	14
25 Tata	25
500 Vishnu P.	567-8
500 Vishnu	1500
1000 Western	700
BANKS.	
100-50 Baroda	72/0
50-25 Central	15
£10-5 Eastern	73
500 Imperial	1082-8
500-125 Imperial Contr.	262-8
100-50 India	84-8
5 Union	3-4-0
CEMENT.	
10 Bundi	13-12
70 Gwalior	66-4
250 India	176-14
100 Katni 1st P	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	103
40 Katni Df.	593-12
100 Katni	150-10
10 Punjab P	9-14
10 Punjab	8-4
100 Shahabad	143-12
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	8-2
15 Jupiter	7-8
15 New India	15-14
200-100 Oriental	1,605
10 Vulcan	6-8
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	117-8
1000 Andhra Val P	952-8
1000 Andhra Val.	607-8
50 Bom. Tram P.	64-8
50 Bombay Tram	118-12
100 Tata Hydro P.	105-0
100 Tata Hydro	107-8
1000 Tata Power P.	1055
1000 Tata Power	462-8
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	813-12
100 Amritsar Patti	118
100 Central Provin	86-4
100 Dho Barramati	91-8
100 Guzrat	62
90 Mandra Bhon	65-8
500 Tapti Valley	667-8
MINING	
10 Central India	0-12-0
10 Shivrajpur	16
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	116-14
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	45-12
30 Tata Steel D	282-8
75 Tata Steel	22-4
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	166-4
250 Bom Steam P	200-10
250 Bom. Steam	174-6
50 Bom. Telephone	43-8
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	3-0-6
125 Bombay Burma Old	469-6
50 Bom. Burma New	172-8
100 Indian Bleaching	109-6
15 Scindia	6-14-0
3-1/2 Govt. Paper	61/13/6
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	99-10

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Feb. 24.

	Fine	Average
Bengal Superfine	180	170
Bengal Fine	175	165
Bengal F.G.	170	160
Sindh-Punjab Fine	175	165
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	170	160
Wardha-Hingt Fine	195	190
Nagpur Savner Fine	200	190
Yeotmal Fine	190	185
Arvi Fine	190	185
Amraoti Fine	185	180
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	185	180
Mulkapur Fine	180	175
Khandesh Fine	180	175
Muthia Fine	175	170
Burwah Sanavad Fine	195	185

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THE POLICY OF THE RAILWAY BOARD.

UNWISE METHOD OF MEETING DEFICIT

(BY A. SUBBARAO).

The Railway Budget, shows a huge deficit this year. One need not wonder at this appaling deficit provided one has closely studied the policy of the Railway Board throughout. The slender Reserve Fund of Rs. 16 crores which was accumulated by the Railway Board will be wiped away by the huge deficits and the result is only bankruptcy of Railways. After reckless extravabance for years together, the Railway Board have at a belated hour realised the full significance of their past policies and come to their senses.

RETRENCHING LOWER STAFF.

Various means and ways are being devised to effect economy. Several railways, it is understood, have been instructed to make drastic reduction in expenditure and increase in earnings. As a result of this several Railway Administrations, among those the B. B. C. I. Railway Company is one, have taken up with great zeal the task of setting their their houses in order. The task of retrenchment of staff, specially the low paid staff, seems to be within the easy reach of the Railway Administrations. Some Administrations have made this a special concern of theirs and have begun reduction of staff, specially illiterate, poor, low-paid staff whose cries do not reach the Government and the public. The second step that is being devised is understood to be a cut of certain percentage in salaries of all staff, this being the last resort perhaps.

MENACE OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

If we study the trend of events in certain Railways, we can easily perceive that several Railways have already commenced reducing the low-paid staff and it is no wonder if within a few months there will be an orgy of retrenchments in all the Railways throwing thousands of workers on the streets and adding to the unemployed list which is scaling very high. It is deplorable that this should happen after the appointment of a Labour Member. In the absence of any definite statistics as to the number of unemployed in this country this menacing problem has not received any serious attention at the hands of the Government. The advocates of retrenchment policy in Railways have ignored the Government's responsibility to the unemployed millions in this country. The problem of unemployment has become a serious one in countries like England, Germany and Australia and it has occupied the time and energy of the statesmen who are devising ways and means to solve it by methods of new legislation and launching industrial schemes. But it is very deplorable that in India the unemployed millions are not heard and their cry will reach neither the Government nor the public. In spite of the severe economic unrest and poverty, the Government is still lacking in sympathy. The very fact that the Railway Board should have lent support to the policy of retrenchment goes to prove how far the Government is concerned with the unemployment problem.

CANT.

While justifying the policy of retrenchment and other labour matters, it is often pleaded by the Railway Board that they owe responsibility to the tax-payers. They argue that the tax-payer is required to bear the burden if the Railways are overstaffed. How weak the argument is will be evident if we recount the past workings of the Board. We would like to ask if the Railway Board sincerely feel for the tax-payer! What justification have the Board got to give in connection with their purchase of a small unremunerative Railway on the frontier from the military department? The Public Accounts Committee has rightly exposed this wasteful action in the course of discussion. This Railway built by the Military Department during the Afghan War has been thrust upon the Government of India and the Railway Department has purchased it. The authorities must have purchased it with a full knowledge of the facts or there must have been no inquiry into its workability. As a result of heavy loss the line has been closed.

SPENDTHRIFTS.

Further the various unproductive schemes of a number of railways, like the Publicity Department etc. involving very heavy expenditure cannot be justified. What necessity was there for the Railway Board to sanction the scheme of the G. I. P. Railway to instal a Power House costing a crore and odd when the Tatas could easily supply the power needed by the railway? Similarly the construction of Bombay Central by the B. B. C. I. Railway on a lavish scale and various other experiments of other Railindicate their recklessness in expenditure. The question of responsibility to the tax-payer is easily ignored whenever it suits them.

SOUND ECONOMY NEEDED.

The Railway Board cannot effect sound economy oy the curtailment of low paid subordinate staff in several railways. The supreme and immediate need of the hour is rationalisation of the costly machinery of the Administration which is an incurable factor in the system of Indian Administration. It is the avowed policy of the Government and similarly of their Railways Department not to reduce the cost of the machinery of administration in spite of its overburdening nature. The exorbitant rate of interest paid to the foreign investors and the upkeep of strategic railways and sinking fund charges, al these have contributed to the unsteady state of Railway finance. Besides the abnormal scales of the salaries of European staff are quite disproportionate to the capacity of the Indian tax-payer whose taxable capacity is perhaps the lowest in the world to-day and this factor seriously acts against the interest of the low-paid staff.

RADICAL RETRENCHMENT ESSENTIAL.

Any budget under the gloomy conditions of Trade cannot bear such expenditures. If Railway finance is to rest on a sound basis there must be some radical changes on the following lines.

(1) Abolition of Publicity Department, that White Elephant of the Railways.

(2) Drastic reduction in salaries of Officers. It is not out of place to expect this as the initiative has come voluntarily from Cabinet Ministers themselves in England.

(3) Abolition of supernumerary Officers. Each Railway has employed a superfluous number of European Officers quite disproportionate to the work they have.

(4) Abolition of separation and overseas allowances. These allowance are supposed to be the gift of the Lee Commission.

(5) Temporary suspension of new purchases of Railway materials like electric, locomotives, engines, etc.

It will be a confession of poor statesmanship if the Railway Board resort to retrenchment of staff to balance the budget. The Board in their anxiety to balance the budget should not ignore the rights and interests of the employees. Any hasty move on the part of the Railways such as the one that is being pursued at present, is bound to have repurcussions in the labour world involving the country in greater financial misery and more labour unrest. A contented staff is quite essential for the efficient working of a Railway, specially as a public utility concern.

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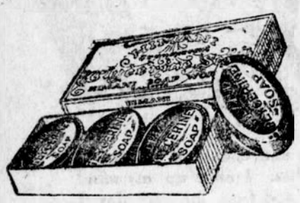

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KUMPTA, DHARWAR, BIJAPUR AND BAGALKOTE COTTON CROPS

:0:

Season 1930-31.

FINAL FORECAST.

Rao Saheb C. S. Shirahatti, Managing Director, Co-op. Cotton Sale Society Ltd., Hubli, has issued the following final forcast:

SEASON.

The special features of this season are as under:—

Ante-monsoon showers frequent and heavy. Good beginning of the South-West monsoon in June and July. Long break throughout August. Favourable showers in the first week of September, accompanied by a break till the end of September. Favourable showers in the end of September and in the month of October. Practically, no showers during November and December. Withering of Kumpta cottons (G. Herbecium Varieties) due to severe North-East winds during the months of December and January. No attack of Grass-hoppers on Jawar. Slight attack of cotton semi-loopers in some places. Severe attack of "Rust" on Wheat and "Red Leaf Blight" on Upland and Dharwar-American cottons (G. Hersutum Varieties).

SEASON (DHARWAR DISTRICT).

Cotton:—The South-West monsoon showers in the months of June and July facilitated the prepatory tillage of cotton fields. Then favourable showers during the first week of August gave scope for cotton sowing which was commenced with great earnest from the second week of August. But, since there was a long break till the end of August, cotton sowing had to be stopped. But due to favourable showers in the first week of September, it was again resumed. Unfortunately, there was again a long break till the end of September, which also checked cotton sowing and was continued again due to good showers in the end of September and in the month of October. But, these showers not well distributed throughout the tract. Besides, it was very late to sow cotton especially in Mallad (Heavy Rainfall tract) and Gadinad (Transition tract) after these favourable showers in the end of September and in the beginning of October. As regards Belwal (Dry tract), it was not possible for the cotton growers to sow a large area under cotton in the month of October since the cotton sowing season was late there also. Thus the area under cotton is reduced in all the three tracts due to the above-mentioned reasons. Besides, poor yields and low prices during the last season and tendency of the grower to grow more food-stuff have helped towards further reduction of the cotton area during this season. Hence, the area under cotton in Mallad is reduced by about 25 to 40 per cent. in Gadinad by about 10 to 15 per cent and in Belwal by about 15 per cent (except Navalgund taluka and Nargund Petha, wherein it is reduced to the extent of over 50 per cent). (Vide Statement No. I). Thus the total reduction in cotton acreage for the Dharwar District during this year comes to 17.6 per cent.

CROP CONDITION.

As mentioned above, cotton sowing was continued irregularly from the second week of August upto the end of first fortnight of October. Thus the cotton sown falls under three periods Viz. early sowing in August, Middle sowing in September and late sowing in October. Due to good showers in the end of September and in the month of October, cotton sown in all the above three periods made good progress and developed its vegitative growth satisfactorily; although the early sown crop was attacked to some extent by cotton semi-loopers. The flowering period was commenced in the month of November with full swing when good yields were anticipated. Unfortunately, the North-East winds became very severe during the months of December and January. There was an occasional falling of Frost also during these months. The effect of North-East winds caused the cotton crop to wither since the moisture in the soil was evaporated quickly. Besides, due to Frost the Buds, Flowers and small Polls were shed to a great extent and further flowering was checked due to the withering of the crop. Upland and Dharwar-American cottons were attacked severely by Red Leaf Blight. Thus both Herbecium (Kumpta) and Hersutum (Upland) varieties lost their previous bright prospects of November. Herbecium (Kumpta) varieties are being improved to some extent due to the occurance of the Westerly winds. But, there are no hopes of recovery for the Hersutum (Upland) varieties which are expected to give very poor yields.

ESTIMATION OF YIELDS.

Kumpta cottons.—The early sown (Mallad) crop has been spoiled to a great extent due to bad weather, hence it is expected to give very poor yields. The middle (Gadinad) sown crop, though withered has been able to develop some bolls and hence it may yield a fairly good yields. The late (Belwal) sown crop, though not much affected by vagaries of weather condition has not yet produced sufficient number of bolls and is not expected to produce more bolls now, since the percentage of fertilization will be very less due to the commencement of the Hot Season. Besides, its produce since it will be late, is likely to be showers. Hence this crop also damaged by Ante-monsoon is expected to give poor yields.

This the condition of both Herbecium and Hersutum cottons in the Dharwar district is not satisfactory on the whole. Hence the average yield is estimated to be from 45 to 50 per cent of the normal.

DHARWAR DISTRICT.

The Statement given below shows the comparative areas, outturns and average yields for the seasons 1929-30 and 1930-31 for the Hubli as well as Gadag Market centres.

STATEMENT NO. I.

(Statement No. I a.)
1929-30.

Name of the Place.	Area in acres.	Average yield of lint per acre in Lbs.	Actual outturn in bales of 400 lbs. each.
Dharwar	41,350		
Kalaghatagi	5,575		
Harveri	77,825		
Rabebennur	45,275		
Hangal	10,500		
Kod	9,325		
Bankapur	46,925	53.9	
Navalgund and Naragund	1,35,850		
Hubli	48,850		
Kundgol	33,500		
Gudgeri	11,025		
Savanur	9,150		
Total of Hubli Market	4,75,150		63,950
Gadag & Mundaragi	1,74,640		
Ron	94,550		
Shirahatti	39,500	60.5	
Laxmeswar	9,200		
Total of Gadag Market	3,17,890		* 48,120
Grand Total	7,93,040	56.5	1,12,070

* In addition to these 48,120 bales about 10,000 bales are received from Mogalai under License. Hence the total number pressed actually at Gadag is 58,120 bales for the year 1929-30.

STATEMENT NO. Ib.

1930-31.

Name of the place.	Area in acres.	P. C. of reduction in area.	Average yield per acre in lbs. (lint).	Estimated outturn of bales of 400 lbs. each.
Dharwar	35,148	15	39.4	3322
Kalaghatagi	2,345	40	36.8	177
Haveri	66,000	15	44.5	7989
Ranebennur	40,648	10	43	4172
Hangal	7,875	25	32.4	604
Kod	6,994	25	32.4	558
Bankapur	39,889	15	47.4	4687
Navalgund & Naragund	67,925	50	25	4243
Hubli	46,319	6	45	5265
Kundgol	33,500	—	52.1	4356
Gudgeri	11,025	—	46.8	1282
Savanur	9,150	—	46.8	1065
Total for Hubli Market	3,66,818	22.7	35.5	37620
Gadag & Mundaragi	1,48,450	15	38.7	14289
Ron	80,372	15	52.4	10585
Shirahatti	33,575	15	35	2913
Laxmeswar	7,820	15	33.7	733
Total for Gadag Market	2,70,217	15	42.2	28520
Grand Total	6,37,035	17.6	41.7	66140

The area under cotton during the current year is 17.6 p.c. less than that of the last year. The average yield per acre may come to 41.7 lbs., of lint i.e. equal to about 155 Lbs., of seed cotton against 56.5 lbs., of lint per acre during the last season. The total testimated yield comes to 66,140 bales of which Hubli and Gadag market may receive about 37,620 and 28,520 bales respectively.

The Gadag market may receive about 3,000 bales from Mogalai under License.

The Hubli market may attract as usual about 3,000 to 10,000 bales from Gadag Centre and about 2,000 bales from Saudatti side (Belgaum district), since the trend of the market is generally high at Hubli. The extra arrivals of 10,000 to 12,000 bales to be received at Hubli may be equal to the total number of bales pressed in Dharwar, Savanur and Rahebennur Presses which are situated in the jurisdiction of the Hubli market area.

Out of 37,620 bales to be received at Hubli about 32,000 bales may be of Kumpta and the remaining 5,620 bales of Upland. Similarly, out of 28,520 bales to be received at Gadag about 20,520 bales may be of Upland and 8,000 bales of Kumpta.

KUMPTA-DHARWAR AREA.

As defined distinctly in the Cotton Transpost Act 1923, Kumpta-Dharwar area comprises of the districts and Native States shown in the following Statement which shows the comparative areas, outturns etc., for the season 1929-30 and 1930-31.

Name of the Places.	1929-30. Area in acres.	Average yield per acre.	Actual outturn in bales of 400 lbs.	1930-31. Area in acres.	Average yield per acre.	Estimated outturn in bales of 400 lbs.
Dharwar District	793040					
Belgaum District	132684					
Satar District	14126	56.3		637035	40.5	66140
Satar, Jahagir	17301			168000	50	21000
Kolhapur and other S. M. States in the Kumpta-Dharwar area	150465		156050	14000	35	1225
				17000	35	1497
Total	1107616	56.3		150000	50	18750
	986035	44	108612			

Remarks:—The total Kumpta-Dharwar area is about 10.9 per cent less than that of the last year. This is especially due to the large reduction of the cotton area in the Dharwar District. But it is to be noted that the cotton area cotton in the Belgaum District is increased during this year by about 26.6 per cent due to the favourable rainfall at the sowing time. As regards Star District, Start Jahagirs and Native States, there is practically no reduction in cotton acreage during this year.

The average yield per acre is estimated to be about 44.0 lbs. lint as against 56.3 lbs. of the last season. The total estimated genuine yield for the Kumpta-Dharwar area comes to 108612 bales as against 156050 bales of the last year. But about 10000 bales are expected to arrive from Mogalai under License.

Hence the total number under the name Kumpta-Dharwar may come to about 118612 bales.

In the Kumpta-Dharwar area, Dharwar district stands first in importance since it possesses two biggest markets which together command about 70 per cent of the total produce of the Kumpta-Dharwar area. But Belgaum also has two big markets at Bailhongal and Athani with many small markets. Besides Native States also have some small markets and one big market at Sangli. During this year, arrivals in these markets are expected to be as detailed below:—

	Bales.
1. Bailhongal	12,000
2. Athani	6,500
3. Gokak	2,500
4. Sangli	6,000
5. Kudachi, Sankeswar, Mudhol, Kolhapur, Ichalkaranji, Miraj, Jaisingpur, etc.	13,250
Total	39,750

The cotton crop from the whole of Bijapur district and the adjoining Native States goes under the name of "Westerns". Bijapur district is divided into two areas under the Rules of the Cotton Transport Act viz. 1. The Bijapur area. 2. The Bagalkot area.

Due to favourable rains at the sowing time, the area under cotton in both the areas is almost equal to that of the last year. But there will be some reduction in outturn if the crop is spoiled to some extent by bad weather. Therefore, the total arrivals in Bijapur and Bagalkot markets are estimated to be about 35,000 and 22,000 bales against 35,500 and 28,500 bales respectively pressed during the last season.

JAYWANT COTTON.

In my first forecast Report dated 12th October 1930, I have given a complete History of this cross cotton which is evolved newly by the Department of Agriculture in Southern Division. The total area under this cotton is about 18,000 acres out of which a Reserved Area of 16,013 acres is in Hubli centre only. This crop is in fairly good condition and is expected to yield about 3,000 bales of excellent qulaity. If, therefore, the Mill-owners and Exporters desire to have pressed samples of this cotton for tests, they will be supplied if they intimate to the Co-operative Cotton Sale Society Ltd., Hubli before the commencement of the season so that they will have sufficient time to test this cotton and give special limits to their representatives here to buy this cotton during our periodical Auction Sales to be held in the months of March, April and May. This crop of Jaywant is expected to be received at the Hubli Co-operative Cotton Sale Society from the middle of March 1931.

It should be noted that this is the cotton Forecast Report issued on the present condition of the crop. But, if the cotton crop is helped by favourable westerly winds and if the ante-monsoon showers are delayed, cotton crop, especially late sown crop, is likely to give a better yield. Again on the contrary, if the bad weather becomes severe and if the ante-monsoon showers fall early, this crop is likely to be damaged both in quality and quantity. Hence, if such significant changes occur on either side, a fresh supplementary report will be issued immediately to that effect. But in the absence of such abnormal changes, this should be treated as the Final Cotton Forecast Report for 1930-31.

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SPEEDWAY

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WITH
WILLIAM HAINES
ANITA PAGE
ERNEST TORRENCE
KARL DANE

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
TO-MORROW AT 4 P. M. ONLY
SPECIAL REVIVAL OF
BUSTER KEATTON'S
FIRST ALL-TALKING PICTURE.
FREE AND EASY
A STAR-STUDDIED CARNIVAL OF LAUGHS'
NEXT FRIDAY
NORMA SHEARER
In The All-talking Picture
THE LAST OF MRS. CHEYNEY

IMPERIAL CINEMA.
(LAMINGTON ROAD),
Presents TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
NAVJUWAN FILM COY.'S
Super Social Picture
"MISS LIGHTNING"
Featuring Miss INDIRA and supported by Mr. DIXIT and Mr JASWANT.
Directed by Mr. RAMAKANT.
This Picture "MISS LIGHTNING" will surely enlight your heart with love punches, and you should not miss this chance.
DAILY (4) FOUR SHOWS at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

WEDNES... FR...
SPECIAL COM... GRAMME...

NOTICE

Owing to Census there will be only one show on Thursday at 4 P. M.

SATURDAY NEXT:
THE GREAT PICTURE OF THE YEAR:
ANN HARDING
IN
"Holiday"

ROYAL Opera House,
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A Comedy Classic of War Daze and Parisian Nights.
THE GAY RETREAT
Featuring
TED McNAMARA
SAMMY COHEN.
A Barrage of Fund that will knock out the Blues.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road
To-night at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
MAURICE CHEVALIER
MAURICE CHEVALIER
IN
'Innocents Of Paris'
NEXT FRIDAY
A Drama of Stunts Thrills and Laughs.
CARLO ALDINI
IN
"TWO INFERNAL DAYS."

FREE! FREE!!
A very beautiful, coloured, picturesque & large Wall-Calendar for 1931 is sent on receipt of two annas stamp and a calendar without picture is sent free on application only. Calendars are not sent by V. P. P., but on receipt of Re. 1, by M. O., 8 calendars are sent by registered post, free of registration and postal charges.
N. B.—A very beautiful, coloured picture of King Edward and Queen Alexandra (with Calendar in 12 sheets for 1931), size 20" by 28" is sent on receipt of eight annas stamp.
Rajvaid Sri Bamandasji Kaviraj,
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

NOTICE

Owing to Census there will be only one show on Thursday at 4 P. M.

SATURDAY NEXT:
THE GREAT PICTURE OF THE YEAR:
ANN HARDING
IN
"Holiday"

NO IMPROVEMENT.

Indeed the whole tem of classification in ja... ought to be changed as it is has brought no good. The majority of political prisoners are as badly off to-day as they were before Jatin died. They undergo the same hardships and same humiliations. In fact the position today is much worse than what it was before the classification came in. Before the classification all political prisoners were kept together and often the name and position of some leader could bring comfort to his fellow-prisoners, for his presence among them had a wholesome influence upon jail authorities. Now the leaders, who can in any way effectively help their comrades, are strictly kept away from them and are kept quite ignorant of the condition of their fellow-prisoners. Before these reforms, the presence of a Jawahar or a Mohammad Ali among other prisoners was a source of strength to the fellow-prisoners, but today these people are kept away from their comrades and thus not allowed to sympathise with and comfort their other friends. Incidentally the separation of leaders lessens the chances of ventilating grievances of other prisoners and thus decreases the chances of jail reform.

I would request that some M.L.A. should take up this jail question once again and thrash out the whole matter in the Assembly. This discussion in Assembly will also act as a check on the growing "enthusiasm" of most of the jail officials. The system of classification ought to be radically changed and politicals ought to be acknowledged as a separate class of prisoners with distinct privileges and facilities. The system of discrimination according to wealth ought to change as it works most inquitously and the objection to the better system exists no longer. In case no M.L.A. takes up the matter, some M.L.C. may take it up as jails are after all a provincial subject.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

F. P. Bales.	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 23-2-31	7762000	7607000
Receipts Yesterday 23-2-31	—	7000
Exports to date 23-2-31	4873000	5343000
Stock at Ports 20-2-31	4025000	2213000
Stock Interior Towns 20-21-31	1557000	1307000
Stock Liverpool 20-2.31	1098000	1034000
Visible Supply 20-2-31	7771000	5267000
Quantity in Sight 20-2-31	11445000	12273000
Quantity out of Sight 20-2.31	6762000	8555000

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.

Bombay, Feb. 24.
Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 34/ Highest Rs. 34/7 Lowest Rs. 33/12 Closing Rs. 34/1
Groundnut Seeds Delivery Feb. Opening Rs. 32/12 Closing Rs. 32/8
Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 34/2 Highest Rs. 34/6 Lowest Rs. 33/6 Closing Rs. 33/11/6

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

	Bales.
Khandesh	277
Central India	1,534
Barsi-Nugger	461
Hyderabad-Gaorani	462
Berar	2,174
Central Provinces	931
Dhollera	2,355
N.-W. Provinces	120
Rajputana	166
Sind-Punjab	571
Broach	609
Compta-Dharwar	103
Egyptians	96
Cotton	9,859
	Cwts.
Wheat	113,974
Linseed	6,157
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,504
Gingellyseeds	801
Poppyseeds	371
Groundnuts	27,554
Castorseeds	2,331
Rice	86,554
Myrabollams	8,434
	Tons.
Coal	2,651

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown.
Bombay, Feb. 24.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 393/ per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/ per case of 34 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 95/ per ton.

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on 22 December, 2016

REGD. NO. B, 1369

Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL

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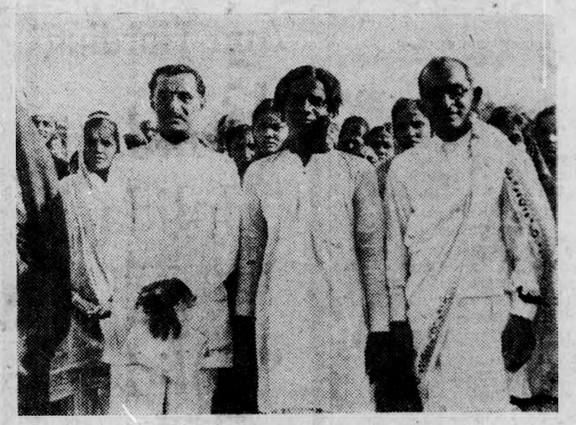
BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1931

HOW BOMBAY REGISTERED ITS VOTE AGAINST LORD IRWIN

Desh Sevikas guarded every entrance leading to the Corporation Hall. "Progressivists" were strongly picketed. A placard carried by the Sevikas (shown in the picture) had the following inscription on it:—

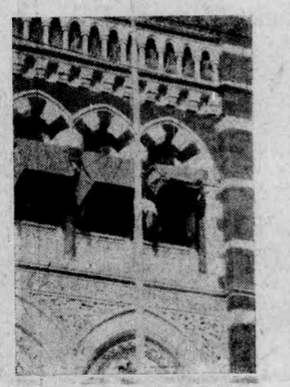
"Irwin, thy name is Ordinance".



One gallant volunteer (centre) hoisted the national flag on the Municipal Building to the delight of those thousands who had gathered there. He is seen in the picture along with Messrs. Nariman and Munshi.

17 Desh Sevikas who sought to persuade Corporators not "to vote for repression" were arrested and subsequently released.

Sir Byramji Jijeebhoy posed for the "Chronicle" cameraman in gallant style.



National Flag was hoisted on Municipal Building.

...RS.

...Weapon

...dom.

...BREAD AND LIBERTY ...FOR MASSES.

...llenge To Communalists.

...DELHI, Feb. 23.

...Swaraj is freedom for ...nts and the workers and ...r the starving millions of ...and Khaddar was the key ..." said Pandit Jawaharlal ...ru at a crowded public meeting last evening. Taking advantage of the presence of so many members of the Congress Working Committee, the Khaddar Parchani Sabha organised two meetings yesterday and to-day which were addressed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, Sjt. Rajagopalachariar, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Babu Rajendra Pershad, Pattabhi Sittaram, Dr. Satyapal, Dr. Syed Mahmud and Sardar Sardulsingh.

The speakers stated that Khaddar had passed the stage of academical discussion and discussed its economic, moral and political aspect.

Mrs. Naidu said, "Swaraj will be a mockery without the universal use of Khaddar".

DO AWAY WITH ECONOMIC BONDAGE.

Sjt. Rajagopalachariar said that the economic bondage was as great an evil as the political bondage. Freedom from both could be attained only through Khaddar.

Dr. Pattabhi felt the cult and mentality of Khaddar had taken possession of the people and had effected bloodless revolution in the country. The speaker stressed the difficulties of producing sufficient mill made cloth in India which would require 120 lakhs of capital for each district and would substitute the bondage of Birmnigham for Lancashire.

Dr. Mahmud reminded Mussalmans of their ancient Muslim industry in Dacca and of their present poverty. "I am told that Delhi Mussalmans regard it was sin to put on Khaddar." It is a very deplorable attitude. For I have still to come across an Englishman, who was ashamed of English things. But I must tell them, with all the force at my command that the Congress will use all possible but peaceful ways to put a stop to the sale of foreign cloth. For just as committing suicide is an offence though it does not affect the society as a whole, so to us Congressmen, selling of foreign cloth is offence and once we can discard foreign cloth from the country, independence would not be a mere dream."

Dr. Satyapal said if the country wanted to fulfil the desire of Pandit Motilal and make India a free country, they must take up to Khaddar, in the cause of which, thousands had gone to jail willingly and similingly in the last nine months.

CHALLENGE TO COMMUNALISTS

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said lectures and dharshans helped neither the people nor the country. What was wanted was solid work. As long as a single yard of foreign cloth remained in the country, it blocked the progress of India's freedom. The speaker was convinced that merchants would never give up selling foreign cloth, as long as there were buyers for it. The remedy lay with the people in giving up foreign cloth altogether.

SARDAR GIVES NOTICE.

"Let those who talk of communal representation and seats in the Council come with me to rural India where there was no communal problem to solve. The only problem that faced that part of India was the problem of hunger and of bread. The last fifteen years of Mahatma Gandhi's work had been to solve the problem of bread for the masses, and to-day the country has realised that the problem could only be solved through Khaddar. We therefore give you notice, as long as we live we will make it impossible for people to sell foreign cloth in India". At the outset of the meeting this evening, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj read a message from Gandhiji in which he said "I notice that people are getting disappointed for want of Khaddar, but we must remember that to put on Khaddar is a religion to Congressmen and once we forget this, it would be difficult to boycott foreig cloth. Mill made cloth is only for those who have not understood the message of Khaddar."—A. P. Special.

UNDERSTANDING MUST BE EXPLICIT.

Opinion On Peace Parleys.

—:o:—

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

I understand that the arrival of Sir Earnest Hotson and Mr Hudson from Bombay has been unexpectedly helpful. Perhaps, they found the atmosphere here different from what they originally thought. It seems that the point now under discussion is not whether an enquiry should be held into the Borsad affair and other police excesses, but what should be the formula in which this resolve should be expressed and how the inquiry should be conducted in order to remove the impression, which has been deliberately created by some "Die-hard" circles that this enquiry is being pressed by the Congress for the sake of victimization of the police.

UNANSWERABLE CASE.

On the other hand it seems that Mahatma Gandhi's case was so unanswerable that when he put it before the Viceroy, there was no doubt that with those allegations the Government could not but order an enquiry in order to protect its own prestige.

A well-known Bombay magnate who has kept himself aloof from the Civil Disobedience movement and seems to be somewhat in the know of the negotiations behind the purdah, declared that Mahatma Gandhi's demands are so reasonable that unless reason disappears from the other side, there should be no failure of these negotiations.

CONGRESS VIEW.

On the other hand the London Conference circles hold the view that if Mahatma Gandhi sticks rigidly to the language of his demand, and not to the spirit of the understanding, there will be a breakdown in these negotiations. This refers both to the demand for an enquiry into the police excesses and the terms of reference of the Round Table Conference.

The Congressmen on the other hand, declare that the understanding to be understandable must be explicit and without reservations dictated by political exigencies in London or Delhi, and that as for the personnel, they would be content to send Mahatma Gandhi alone to any Peace Conference.

Mahatma Gandhi has till this morning not received any communication from Lord Irwin, but it is expected any moment. The delay seems to be due to the fact that the final reply of the Secretary of State to the Viceroy's message has not been received. But that is only a question of a few hours. Every side is anxious to come to some understanding to relieve the atmosphere of uncertainty.

R. T. C. DELEGATES BUSY.

Meanwhile Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and his friends of the Round Table Conference are interviewing Lord Irwin to-day. The Maharaja of Bikaner and the Nawab of Bhopal are expected to arrive here only after receiving an intimation from the Viceroy.

"EXPEL THE ANGLO-INDIAN STUDENT."

Bangalore College Students Demand

SEQUEL TO ATTACK ON GANDHI CAP COLLEAUE

BANGALORE, Feb. 23.

An incident at St. Joseph's college in which a Hindu student was knocked down unconscious by another student has aroused considerabe feeling among the rest of the pupils with the result that they are holding out demanding adequate action by the principal. It appears that towards the week-end Rice, an Anglo-Indian student of St. Joseph's College asked another student, named Nanjuddiah, who was wearing a Gandhi cap and was sitting next to him, to take his seat somewhere else. This Nanjuddiah refused to do, saying he would continue to sit where he was sitting.

BLINDED IN ONE EYE

Rice, it is said, later asked Nanjuddiah to meet him in the Hostel for a chat. Here, it is alleged, Rice met Nanjuddiah and saying, "Do you know boxing?" used his fists on the Hindu student to such purpose that Nanjuddiah was blinded in one eye and he was finally felt unconscious on the Hostel premises from where he was later removed to hospital by the principal, suffering from a number of injuries.

COLLEGE AUTHORITIES DEMAND APOLOGY

The College Council promptly met and decided to demand an open apology from Rice, but the Hindu students forming the bulk of the College strength numbering 320, including ladies, felt humiliated and are holding but, despite the assurance of the Principal and the Professors against "any kind of racial prejudice within the college grounds."

EXPEL HIM

Students met this afternoon and resolved to request the authorities to suspend Rice for a week if he apologised with the Gandhi cap on, failing which they ask for his immediate expulsion.—A. P.

PICKETING OF BRITISH GOODS

Interpellations In Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

In the House of Commons Mr. Frederick Hall asked what action the Government of India had taken against those who re-picketed clothshops and prevented the sale of English cottongoods.

Mr. Benn replied that the police exercised their powers when law was broken and the Government of India had not taken any special action.

Mr. Wardlaw Milne asked whether arrangements had been made to recognise the exceptional good work at the present time and strain on the police forces in India.

Mr. Benn said that he understood that several Local governments had sanctioned special allowances for additional duty in areas, where the strain had been especially severe.

MEERUT TRIAL.

Mr. Kirkwood asked whether 31 trade union leaders under trial at Meerut since March 1929 for activities in connection with organisation of trade unions in India had been released.

Mr. Benn gave particulars of the charge against the accused and pointed out that they had not been arrested for activities directed towards the organisation of trade unions. He added that nothing was further from the intentions of the Government of India than to place obstacles in the way of development of trades unionism in India. He said that the trial had been conducted strictly in accordance with law. Proceedings had been lengthy owing to the number of the accused and the volume of documentary evidence, but he informed the House that they were now concluding. Mr. Benn added he was not prepared to interfere with the discretion of the courts.—Reuter.

DELHI, February 23.

The Governor of Bihar and Orissa arrived in Delhi on Monday.—A. P.

INFIRMARY OFFICE SEARCHED.

—:o:—

Peshawar Muslims Acquitted.

PESHAWAR, Feb. 23.

Five Peshawar Moslems arrested on November 1, in connection with the Kissakhani Bomb throwing case, were acquitted by the City Magistrate to-day.

The local police to-day searched the infirmary office situated in the city of Captain Khan Sahib, (formerly of the I.M.S. and brother of the Frontier Leader Mr. Abdul Ghaffar Khan.)

The hartal in the city in sympathy with red shirts terminated to-day. A number of red shirts arrested at Charsadda have been brought to Peshawar Jail.—A. P.

UNCONDITIONALLY RELEASED.

—:o:—

Commissioner's Reply To R. S. Pandit

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 23.

In connection with the release of Mr. R. S. Pandit, son-in-law of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru, it is understood that Mr. Pandit was released with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, when the latter was released unconditionally.

On the 28th January, Pandit went back to the Central Prison, Naini, but was released on parole indefinitely on the 2nd February by the order of the Commissioner, Allahabad Division. Mr. Pandit wrote to the Commissioner on the 18th February when the shradh ceremonies were about to conclude, that he was ready to go back to jail. Mr. Pandit has now heard from the Commissioner that he need not go back to jail as the Local Government are issuing orders for his unconditional release.

C P. Dictator Arrested

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, February 23.

Sjt. Kalicharan Saruf, 14th Dictator of the C. P. Marathi War Council, was arrested last night under section 117 I.P.C. For some days past, he had been advocating the boycott of the Census, which takes places on the 26th instant and it appears that he has therefore been arrested for inciting people to break the law.

GENERAL AVARI INTERVIEWED

—:o:—

"Sound In Mind And Body."

NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION BEFORE TRANSFER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, February 23.

The District and Sessions Judge of Nagpur has ordered the release of Sjt. Bala Huddar, an accused in the Balaghat Dacoity case on furnishing a security of Rs. 7,000. Mr. Bobde, a High Court Pleader, is understood to have furnished the security.

GENERAL AVARI INTERVIEWED

General Avari was interviewed by Mr. C. B. Parakh and Mr. B. F. Bharucha of Bombay on the 20th instant. Both had a long interview with him, in the course of which, Mr. Avari is said to have informed the visitors that he was not examined by the Medical authorities prior to his removal from the Central Jail to the Mental Hospital. General Avari is according to a statement issued by these two gentlemen in a sound state of mind and bady.

Sjt. Apaji Gandhi, a captain of volunteers was released from the Central Jail this morning.

Duleepsinghji Succeeds Gilligan

—:o:—

LONDON, February 23.

Duleepsinghji has been appointed Sussex Captain, replacing Gilligan, who has resigned owing to business claims.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CONFERENCE

—:o:—

China Ready To Participate.

LONDON, February 23.

Nanking.—Soong, Finance Minister, stated to-day that Government was prepared to participate in the proposed international silver conference and cooperate in measures calculated to lead to the stabilisation of value.—Reuter.

Send Off To Sjt. V. J. Patel.

A Big Crowd On Board The Steamer

A warm send-off was given to Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel, the ex-speaker of the Legislative Assembly who sailed from Bombay on Tuesday morning by S. S. "Aquileia" for Vienna for medical treatment. Sjt. Patel has been ailing for some past on account of intestinal trouble and is proceeding to Vienna for an operation. A large number friends and admirers of the ex-Speaker were on board the steamer to wish him bon voyage and speedy recovery. Prominent among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Munshi, Sjts. Jamnadas Mehta, Surji Vallaghdas and B. F. Bharucha, Dr. Jivraj Mehta and Dr. J. V. Vora. A batch of Congress volunteers were also present at No. 18 shed of Alexandra Docks to see him off.

Mrs. Naidu's Message To Patel.

—:o:—

Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel has received the following message from Mrs. Naidu, on the eve of his departure to Vienna on Tuesday:—

"Gandhiji, Jawaharlal, Sayad Mahmud, and Asaf Ali, join me in wishing you god-speed and restored health to serve India anew.

Sarojini Naidu."

BUSY PREPARATION FOR CONGRESS

—:o:—

Eleven Sub-Committees Formed

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, February 23.

The Executive of the Reception Committee at the first meeting this afternoon proceeded with the distribution of work. Accordingly eleven Sub-Committees were formed. They are: Collection Committee, Transport Committee, Railway Facility Committee, Steamer Committee, Drinking water Committee, Nagar Equipment Committee, Reception of Delegates at docks and railways Committee, Hospital arrangements Committee, Music Committee, Stalls Committee. For appointment of other Committees and for carrying out the arrangement of the Congress, one Working Committee was formed. The latter will consist of the office-bearers of the Reception Committee, Secretaries of the various Sub-Committees. It was also decided to name the Congress Nagar as Harchandrai Nagar.

Local Indian Mercantile Associations have wired to the Federation of Indian Chamber to postpone the forthcoming Delhi meeting to some date during the Congress week at Karachi.

NAGPUR DIST. COUNCIL'S NEW PRESIDENT

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 23.

Mr. G. R. Pradhan, vice-president Nagpur City Municipality and vice-chairman Nagpur District Council, was elected president of the Nagpur District Council on Saturday last. Sardar Gujar, who was the rival candidate withdrew at the last moment, after an unsuccessful effort to secure support from the mmbers. Consequently Mr. Pradhan was elected unopposed.

The timely arrival of the fire brigade saved a three storied building being reduced to ashes last night in Hansapur. It appeared that some women who were servants of a local orange merchant committed some mistake whereby all baskets (numbering several thousand) caught fire causing a huge conflagration, adjoining houses also catching fire. The fire brigade immediately worked with great smartness and put out the fire in a short time.

COMMUNAL OUTBREAKS IN BURMA.

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 23.

In the House of Commons Mr. Howard-Bury asked whether further outbreaks of communal trouble had occurred in Burma, and whether there was evidence that such was due to the activities of Congress agents from India.

Mr. Benn replied in negative to both parts of the question.—Reuter.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, and Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, Bombay.